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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Heads Three-Power Pact

Germany Asks U. S. Debt Lead

Cambridge Boat Beats Oxford

Laughton-Hepburn Top Films

Greater Planes Link Americas

Boston Retains Constitution

ROME sees Italy, Austria and Hungary sign a consultative pact on questions affecting the interests of the three nations. Italy emerges from the conference in a commanding position, being accorded in the agreement what is in effect a decisive vote in any question affecting the independence of Austria. The economic set-up contains preferential duties and supplies what may become the basis of a Danubian accord embracing France, Germany and the Little Entente. The peace status and the economic outlook of central Europe appear to be brightened— Il Duce draws to himself new honors for statecraft.

¶ Germany appeals to the United States to find a better road out of international debts as an aid to world reconstruction. The voice is that of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, who says foreign exchange reserves are so low it may be necessary to cut still further imports of raw material. Less raw material, less exports, less paying of debts. He draws a sharp picture of Roosevelt— "The one man who sees aright the international problem and is determined to grapple with it."

¶ England grows excited as Cambridge breaks the record to win the 4¼-mile boat race on the Thames over Oxford for the eleventh successive time. Old Oxonians and Cantabs throughout the world follow cable and wireless bulletins as Cambridge, winning the toss and choosing the less windy Surrey side of the stream, lags at the start, passes Oxford at the mile, leads by two lengths at the two-mile, three at the three-mile, wins by 4½ lengths in 18 minutes, 3 seconds, lowering the course record. Undaunted Oxford says, Just wait—It has won 41 of the 85 races.

¶ Hollywood's court of film royalty crowns Charles Laughton king of the 1933 screen and Katherine Hepburn queen, in their absence. The English actor made his ten-strike as King Henry VIII. Youthful Miss Hepburn made a truly notable success as Joe in a filming of Little Women that brought back a vanished era to the world. The Academy has no difficulty in seeing that neither artistic superiority nor the box office's highest favor lies in crime or vice portrayals— When will the prideful producers find that out?

¶ Poland sees the Parliamentary budget session adjourned by decree before the Senate can approve the new Constitution passed by the Sejm. Marshal Pilsudski, dictator, wants changes made in the Constitution and after they have been worked out, he will have Parliament summoned for a brief summer meeting. Meanwhile, the Marshal gives his attention to a successor to President Moscicki. Foreign Minister Joseph Beck is believed to be his choice. Poland's high officials rise and shine and disappear— But Marshal Pilsudski seems to flow on forever.

¶ World affairs are really looking up. The Irish Free State sees huge St. Patrick's Day celebrations, but all liquor dispensing shops are shut up tight. Germany's memorandum to France doesn't indicate an over-speedy arms agreement, but intimates that Germany may return to the League. Roumania says Little Entente countries want no Hapsburg return, but will aid a peaceful Austrian solution. Washington worries over air-mail difficulties and strike menaces, but sees income tax returns surpassing last year's figures and this year's expectations—Conservatives, going optimist, may cautiously cheer up and join the cheering.

¶ Pan American Airways shows the first of three huge new flying boats designed to link the three Americas still closer together. Igor Sikorsky builds at Bridgeport, Conn., these S-42 clipper ships which will weigh 19 tons when loaded with 32 passengers, their baggage, 1000 pounds of mail and a crew of five. They weigh twice as much as the navy's biggest ships, which flew non-stop from San Francisco to Hawaii. They are to cruise 1250 miles at 150 miles an hour, cutting the Miami-Buenos Aires time from seven to five days—Will railroads ever link North and South America or ever now be needed?

¶ Greater Boston sees its juveniles grow jubilant. Word comes from the Navy Department that, Washington and Annapolis hopes to the contrary, the ancient and honorable good ship Constitution will return, after a triumphant voyage that included nearly all American ports, to her long-time berth at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Constitution's true home port, of course, is the heart of the nation. But Boston is conscious of its own rights as custodian—Moored to Bunker Hill Monument, the Constitution does seem to pass her days in piping peace.

Premiers Sign Pact Reinforcing Italy's Hold in Mid-Europe

Duce Gets Decisive Voice in Any Question of Austria's Freedom

Agreement Includes Economic Accord

Wider Danube Entente Expected to Follow Three-Power Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 17—The three-power pact which Italy, Austria and Hungary signed today strengthens the position of Italy in Central Europe.

It provides for consultation on questions vitally affecting the interests of the three states, and gives Italy what is tantamount to a decisive voice in any question threatening the independence of Austria.

Concurrent with the pact there has been concluded an economic agreement, containing preferential duties which later may form the basis of a wider Danubian accord, embracing France, Germany and the Little Entente.

The pact is the result of a conference between Signor Benito Mussolini, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, and Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Premier of Hungary, and follows close upon the recent fighting in Austria, which some observers regarded as threatening the peace of Europe.

In Austria there had long been a three-sided conflict, waged among the Hitlerites, the Socialists, and the Heimwehr Fascists. The Hitlerites were supported by Germany, the Socialists were supported by France and the Little Entente—especially Czechoslovakia—while the Heimwehr was backed by Italy.

The Heimwehr won and that means that Italy had won. For more than six months Signor Mussolini's influence has been steadily growing in Austria, and with the overthrow of the Socialists it sprang into a dominant position.

When the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, visited Budapest recently, he was received by the Italian Minister there as well as by the Hungarian Premier, at a recent parade of the Heimwehr the Italian Minister stood beside Chancellor Dollfuss in a place of honor.

In all the plans which the Austrian Government has recently made to defend itself from Hitlerism, Italy has played a leading rôle. Dr. Dollfuss had recently said that if the Austrian Legion should invade Austria from Germany, armed forces from other lands would come in too. This reference was primarily to Italy.

Austria's new constitution and social order, according to the oft-repeated statement of Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr, are to be modeled after that of Italy.

One phase of a period of bitter rivalry has come to an end with Signor Mussolini firmly establishing himself in Vienna. To no small extent further development here will be directed from Rome. But forward-looking observers are by no means certain how long this state of affairs will continue.

Poles to Pay Italy For Ships With Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau

Rome

The Gdynia-America Line, plying between Gdynia, Poland, and New York, has signed a contract with the Italian Monfalcone Works for the construction of two passenger ships to be completed in 20 months. Payment will be made in coal, the Italian Government having guaranteed to import the coal from Poland, in addition to the existing quotas.

The Monfalcone shipyards will also buy about 2000 tons of Polish steel required for the construction of the two ships. It has been agreed that coal worth 23,000,000 zloty (more than $4,000,000) will be shipped.

Each ship will have a displacement of 18,000 tons and accommodate 800 passengers.

The new ships will be able to make the crossing from Gdynia to New York in eight days instead of 12 days now required.

Sprague Outlines Permanent Basis For Nation's Trade

Tells Harvard Teachers Business Men Must Take Needed Risks

Education and international relations received the focus of attention today as the Harvard Teachers Association closed its forty-third annual meeting with addresses by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Bishop William Lawrence, and Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, Converse professor of banking and finance, speaking at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Dr. Sprague as the main speaker was extremely hopeful for the national outlook in education and economic recovery. Though the former adviser to the Bank of England and the United States Treasury is primarily interested in money matters he does not believe that monetary factors alone or any of the steps taken by the Government can by themselves be responsible for recovery.

"The major influence at the moment is what business will do. Whereas a year ago the whole question of the rehabilitation of the country depended upon the action of the Government, today it depends upon whether business men will be enterprising and willing to take risks. If so, it is extremely likely that a permanent improvement will result.

Two Courses of Action

"The leading question at present is whether there will be a satisfactory recovery of trade to take care of unemployment when the Government stops its emergency methods, and to justify the devalued dollar. The Government's policy must be directed to stimulate business and finance; capital must be used to increase volume and sales. This may be done in two ways, namely by increasing the purchasing power of the working man, allowing him more pay, or reducing the prices of those commodities which if they were produced in more volume could be sold cheaper while the same profit was taken.

"There is an abundance of credit ready to be used in the country and this has been increased greatly by the devaluation of the currency. This credit must be used to stimulate good business enterprises."

At the morning sessions Prof. Howard E. Wilson of the Graduate School of Education and president of the National Council for Social Studies, emphasized the need for a realistic treatment of war in classrooms with facts and figures presented to show its folly and the value of internal cooperation.

Change in Educational Policy

Prof. Anton de Haas of the Harvard Business School foresees changes in the educational philosophy of the United States brought about by the present trend in economic organization.

"Our new economic nationalism demands that production in industry be placed under some kind of social control. Applied to education this means that mass production in education must stop.

"If we have too many lawyers, for instance, social interest demands a limitation on the output of law schools. The task of education will be to analyze the demand and to adjust the output accordingly. This means that many able persons will find occupations of their choice closed to them, and may in many cases realize early in their training that they will have to make their living by occupations not wholly congenial.

"This will divide the work of schools into two aims, carefully coordinated technical training, on the one hand, and cultural training to build up spiritual growth, on the other."

Gold Shipped to New York

CHERBOURG, France, March 17 (AP)—The steamer Hamburg yesterday sailed with gold aboard valued at 10,500,000 francs (approximately $682,500), consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

'Jobs for Real Needy' Made FERA Slogan

Jobs for those who really need jobs. This will be the slogan under which FERA projects will be launched after April 1. "There will be no preferences," declared Mr. Joseph P. Carney, who will head the new set-up.

Welfare lists, or the claimed privileges of World War veterans will cut no ice. Need will be the only consideration. Irrespective of their standing, these persons will be the first to go to work.

According to Mr. Carney, the new set-up will put the responsibility for projects directly up to the communities planning them. There will be no payment for left-over materials from old jobs or any advances for future ones. The questions of materials will be strictly up to the towns themselves. FERA will do what it is framed to do, relieve the unemployed.

There will be also, he said, a closer coöperation between employers and FERA. If an employer wants men employed on emergency projects he may have them. It is not the intent or desire of the Administration to keep men away from jobs which they did before FERA came into the picture.

Scottish Unemployed Find Work on Allotments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Seven Scotsmen are said to be on allotments in 1933 for every two in 1932 as a result of the activities of the Scottish National Union of Allotment Holders and the Society of Friends. It is claimed that 8880 men have found fruitful occupation on the land for their enforced leisure.

In spite of a total decrease in the number of unemployed in Scotland, the need is felt, according to Sir Archibald Sinclair, a member of Parliament, for a speeding up of the provision of allotments. A further appeal to the Government to help on the work has just been made here by the Duke of Montrose.

Jersey Jury Demands End To Job Buying

Impeachment of Harley and McCutcheon Expected to Follow

Story of $25,000

Grand Jury Deplores Conditions Leading Up to Exposé of Judgeship "Deal"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 17—A political sensation of first magnitude has developed here today in connection with Judge William B. Harley's charge that his appointment to the New Jersey Common Pleas Court had cost him a $25,000 contribution to the Republican campaign fund following a presentment handed up by the Paterson Grand Jury yesterday. The Grand Jury called it a "sordid transaction" and demanded that "an end must be put to this sort of thing," adding that "no government long can last if positions of public trust are to be sold to the highest bidder."

Consensus in legislative circles here today was that impeachment proceedings would be instituted against both Judge Harley and State Comptroller John McCutcheon, who is Republican leader of Passaic County.

The Grand Jury decided that even if a crime had been committed in connection with this alleged deal, court action was barred by the statute of limitations. At the same time, it called on the Legislature to change the law and to "make it a crime for any person holding a political office to sell his influence to another seeking a position of public trust." It held that the statute of limitations should be operative for a period at least as long as the longest term of any public official.

With Coven Testimony

The presentment was handed up to Judge Joseph A. Delaney in the Paterson Court of Common Pleas. A transcript of the testimony of Mr. Emanuel R. Coven, Paterson lawyer whom Judge Harley indicated was his "go-between" in the alleged transactions, accompanied it.

Mr. Coven in his testimony told of visiting Mr. McCutcheon in Trenton, and that he and Judge Harley had discussed the latter's appointment with Mr. McCutcheon and declared that he and Judge Harley carried $15,000 with them to Trenton, and that it was agreed that $10,000 would be paid later.

The testimony continues:

"Q—Who carried the cash? A—Both of us.

"Q—What shape was it made up? A—It was in packages with bands around it.

"Q—You went to Trenton. What did you do there? A—We took a taxi to the State House to John McCutcheon's office.

"Q—When you got there did you

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Insull Nears Port While Greece Wavers On Expulsion Haste

PIRÆUS, Greece, March 17 (AP)—A marine guard left by launch at 4:50 p. m. today to meet the freighter Maiotis bearing Samuel Insull Sr. back to Greece. The ship was reported due at this port at about 7 p. m. Insull was reported on a "hunger strike" aboard the little freighter.

While in the larger sense Insull was ordered returned because the Greek Government was chagrined and offended by the manner of his secret flight under the very noses of the authorities, the legal position is that the Government is technically charging him with violation of rules applicable to all aliens in that his papers were not properly stamped.

Earlier, it had been indicated that Greece would immediately turn him over to American authorities. Today, however, there was reported to be a divergence between police and government officials on the question of expulsion. Police were said to be willing to give Insull only 24 hours after his return in which to leave. The Government, it was understood, was willing to concede 48 hours.

Hence, what the Government's course actually would be remained difficult of prediction. Insull had no travel documents and hence was liable to arrest on sight at any point.

African Territories Balance Their Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, E. Af.—As a result of a continued policy of economy and, in certain cases, a series of new temporary taxes, the four East African territories—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar—have each begun 1934 with balanced estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year.

A certain improvement in the revenue position last year, due mainly to the increased production, has also assisted the governments in balancing their budgets. For instance, although Kenya budgeted a year ago for a deficit in 1933 of £175,000, the deficit was actually only £85,000. Uganda expected a deficit of £46,000, but a record cotton crop turned it into a surplus of nearly £5000.

Drops Bomb

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker

Johnson Delays Motorcar Strike, Seeks Compromise

President Ready to Take Control If Peace Is Not Declared

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—The next move in the automobile strike situation which threatens to tie up the countr's largest industry was up to the manufacturers today, following successful efforts by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to secure a postponement of the strike until Wednesday of next week.

Organized labor officials acceded to the General's request to wait until the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has replied to his two-point proposal on Tuesday. Meanwhile the NRA chief left for New York to be on hand during the deliberations of the chamber's executive committee over the week-end and the White House kept a sharp eye on the proceedings.

As yet President Roosevelt has not taken any direct part in the negotiations. But he has been receiving reports from General Johnson on the progress of negotiations and is holding himself ready to take a hand at the last moment if necessary to save his recovery program from the setback which would inevitably result from a tieup of the automobile industry at this time.

It is feared that if the strike actually be called it might spread to other industries.

The White House is anxious to stay out of the situation as long as possible and is leaving all negotiations in General Johnson's hands for the time being. Its position in event it becomes necessary to intervene at the last moment would be stronger, it is felt, if the President remains strictly impartial up until such time.

Although officials, both of the NRA and of the labor and industrial organizations involved, were extremely reticent today in discussing the situation, lest an ill-timed word upset negotiations, there was a general feeling of optimism as General Johnson boarded the train for New York.

Despite the ominous fact that labor leaders are fully prepared to order the strike on Wednesday morning in the event they are not satisfied with the industry's answer to the NRA peace formula, it is confidently expected here that the General will manage t oextract a fair compromise from the contending forces.

It is even rumored—though no confirmation could be secured—that he is himself prepared to take personal charge of elections in Detroit if such action on his part would make the manufacturers less reluctant to submit to a trial of strength with the unions by ballot box instead of by strike.

Fruit-Growers Seek Legislation in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The recommendation that the Federal Government be asked to give enabling legislation to the fruit and vegetable growers of Canada in an act similar to the British Agriculture Marketing Act was passed at the seventy-fourth annual convention here of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. The association will be represented by Mr. P. Fisher of Burlington at the conference to be held in Ottawa, when representatives from each province will ask for this legislation.

The Dominion Meteorological Bureau will be asked to give warning, if possible, of the approach of severe frosts, so that growers may be protected. Another recommendation asked that the Federal Government remove the tax on sugar, as this is viewed as a burden on the industry, owing to the decreased use of fruit.

Argentina to Raise Postage

BUENOS AIRES, March 17 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced yesterday it was withdrawing from the Postal Union of North and South America and Spain, effective April 1, because it had been compelled to raise international tariffs owing to a deficit in the postal service.

Rickenbacker Backs Up Views Of Lindbergh

President Victim, He Says, of Traitorous Elements in Official Family

Disrupts Hearing

Declares Achievements of Aviation Ruined by Cancellation of Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, war ace, dropped a figurative air bomb into the hearings of the Senate Post Office Committee taking testimony on the pending air-mail bill today.

In stronger language than that used by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday, he charged that the Chief Executive had been led by "traitorous elements in his official family" to act "contrary to American principles" in canceling private air-mail contracts and ordering the army to fly the mail.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee, and Administration stalwart in the upper chamber, promptly interrupted the witness to forbid him from "attacking the President or making a political speech," and touched off a second explosion within his committee, with Senator M. M. Logan (D.) of Kentucky, and Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey, supporting the aviator.

Witness Wins Applause

The upshot of the scene was a vigorous dispute within the committee, the withdrawal of Captain Rickenbacker from the witness chair, and a burst of applause from the audience in the committee room in which Senators Logan and Barbour joined. Evidence indicates that as hearings continue more pent-up emotion over the cancellation order will find vent from the aviation industry.

In the course of testimony Captain Rickenbacker told the committee achievements thus far in commercial aviation were "disappearing like a sand dune on the Sahara Desert" because of the contract cancellation. His testimony for the most part was strikingly similar to that given by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin yesterday.

Captain Rickenbacker opposed the provision in the bill which would put commercial aviation under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and urged instead the immediate formation of "a separate federal regulatory board" to supervise commercial operations.

He charged that certain provisions of the bill were "unfair and unjustifiable," and singled out that one which would deny new contracts to companies asserting any claim against the Government because of prior annulments.

In a bitter statement, he agreed with Colonel Lindbergh that air-mail contractors should have been given "a fair trial" before having their contracts canceled by the Administration recently on charges of fraud and collusion.

Recommends Aviation Board

Captain Rickenbacker also urged that a separate regulatory aviation board should subsidize air lines that cannot exist economically under basic rates of pay, and should arbitrate pay rates for pilots.

Witness agreed with Colonel Lindbergh that mail rates prescribed in the proposed legislation would "perpetuate the impracticabilities" of administration of a space basis of pay. Like the Colonel, he said the bill would prevent development of large airplanes.

He was in accord with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Chamberlin that no attempt should be made to break up the present transcontinental air system into small routes.

"I further recommend a provision that no company may purchase airplanes, airplane parts, or other materials from affiliated companies or subsidiaries at a price in excess of the lowest prices at which such equipment has been sold or is offered for sale to non-affiliated interests," he said.

He urged reduction of air-mail postage rates to 5 cents an ounce, and suggested authorization of so-called air lettergrams at 3 cents and air-mail postcards at 2 cents.

Ministry of Transport Proposed by Airwoman

The formation of a Department of Transportation to coördinate and control all forms of commercial transportation—air, rail, coastwise and inland waterway traffic—under a Secretary of Transportation was the agency proposed by Miss Amelia Earhart, noted aviator, as a step forward in the solution of transportation problems in the United States, at a luncheon of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Friday afternoon.

The proposed Secretary of Transportation would be the eleventh member of the President's regular cabinet and his office would possibly take over the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Shipping Board, the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and other control boards in the United States Government devoted to any phase of transportation in the air, water or land.

Chiefs' Opposition To Unified Police Grows Less Rigid

Better Understanding on Intent of Bill Brings Improved Feeling

Needham Declares Local Forces Safe

Sentiment Over Need of United Action Against Crime Sweeps State

Confidence that the Massachusetts Legislature appreciates the critical crime situation confronting the State and will fulfill the trust of the people who elected it by enacting the police coördination bill, was expressed today by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, in an exclusive statement to The Christian Science Monitor.

After setting forth the nature of the emergency that has called forth this plan, the commissioner absolved the local police departments, or any single party, from responsibility for existing conditions, and placed full blame on the out-of-date enforcement technique and equipment as compared with criminal organizations.

Declaring that the proposed police measure would enhance the rights of the local police chiefs, he said he could not understand why any police officer would oppose it.

Local Police Coming Over

And it appears that the local police are not going to be obstructionists after all. The Citizens' Committee for Public Safety has just announced that of 122 police chiefs in the State, 96 have announced their support of the bill. In addition to this switch in the attitude of the chiefs, there is under way a positive campaign, conducted by Chief Walter F. Reeves of Swampscott, who will actively promote the bill throughout the State.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, and active force in the promoting of the police measure, yesterday issued a statement condemning that type of home rule that would obstruct the termination of a "humiliating and horrible condition."

So irresistibly has the tide of public opinion broken all barriers that would deter its course, that it is even expected to sweep away the opposition of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association which meets this afternoon. It is highly probable that this association, which has bitterly opposed the measure, will favorably indorse it at this meeting.

Scharton Assails Ely

A bitter attack on Governor Ely for launching the police plan at this time came yesterday from Mr. William R. Scharton, counsel for the Millens, who asserted the Governor's action has caused a public attitude highly prejudicial to the interests of his clients. It was not expected, however, that this plan would be put through without affecting some persons' interests.

The plan was tossed about a bit yesterday on choppy legislative seas, as a result of certain legislators resenting allusions of General Needham to opposition to petty politicians as the probable opponents of the measure. The commissioner poured a little oil on these troubled waters in a statement which denied that he intimated he meant the legislators by his reference to "petty politicians."

His statement to this paper indicates still further his willingness to intrust this measure to the good judgment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Not a Martinet

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© J. M. Oppenheim

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham

Needham Is Sure Unit Plan Would Aid Local Police

By Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham

Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety and Head of State Police

Massachusetts has had many problems to meet in the past. Perhaps one of the most important issues to be met at the present time is the prevalence of crime.

Present conditions cannot be blamed upon any particular police department or law enforcement agency. It has been due, mainly, to antiquated methods of combating a criminal element that has been highly organized with every modern facility at their command. The police have performed a commendable task so far as their local means have permitted. They have been handicapped by the very lack of modern implements these same criminals have at their disposal.

His Excellency, Gov. Joseph B. Ely recognized the seriousness of the situation. The Massachusetts Crime Commission emphasized it in their report. The Governor, in a special message, called upon the Legislature to act by passage of a bill to coördinate the police forces of the Commonwealth.

Coördination of these forces does not mean control of the local police departments, but highly trained policemen, state-wide radio and teletype transmission of police information, a police training school, uniform standards of equipment and greater efficiency in the apprehension of the criminal. The bill as proposed by the Governor would establish a commission of public safety, with four associate commissioners, three of whom would be chiefs of police.

The rights of chiefs of police and subordinate police officers, as to civil service, pension, promotion on merit, are fully protected, if not greatly enhanced, under the terms of this bill. I cannot understand how any police officer, after carefully reading the entire provisions of the proposed legislation, will oppose it.

That there is an aroused public opinion in favor of the legislation goes without saying. Greater impetus was given the nonpartisan movement behind this police bill when the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety was organized to support it.

As Commissioner of Public Safety, I strongly urge the passage of some such legislation for the purpose of increasing police efficiency. I am confident that the Massachusetts Legislature, in whom the people of the State have placed their confidence by election to office, will give such legislation the utmost consideration and support. The members fully appreciate the conditions that have confronted local police departments in combating these criminals and will now act, I believe, to bring about this vitally necessary coördination.

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Things Present

If children have been intrusted to your care, don't miss today's Parent Column on the Progress in Education Page. You will see that expectancy has a great deal to do with obedience.

One of the young men on the staff is developing a character he calls Early Tumbleweed—a good scout, as you will note on the Editorial Page.

Your friend who is studying German will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

The Monitor's Staff Photographer gives us today the introductory article in his "Your Camera" series, a series spurred by the Monitor Camera Club's success. Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Salad the Sage.

Constitution Coming To Be 'Queen of May' In Boston Navy Yard

This year Boston is to have a new Queen of the May. Charlestown is jubilant. Schools rejoice. The old Constitution is coming back to a berth in the Navy Yard!

Reconditioned by the pennies of the school children of the nation, the old frigate became their pride and joy. But, since Boston pennies started the work Boston children feel especially proprietary.

Then the Constitution sailed away to visit the ports of the nation. And the word came that she wouldn't come back. Other ports wanted her for keeps. Washington and Annapolis were mentioned.

Today a memorandum from the Acting Secretary of the Navy says the Constitution is to head for her old home. May will see her tied up at Charlestown. There may be dancing at the May party of greeting. There may be all sorts of things. But certainly there will be rejoicing among Boston's school children.

Court Looses Flood Of Connecticut Liquor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (AP)—A temporary injunction restraining state officials from enforcing the provisions of the Connecticut Liquor Control Act pertaining to package stores was issued last night by Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court.

The restraining order became effective today for 10 days and opens the way for all package stores in the State to sell liquor in any quantities, any hour of the day or night, including Sundays.

Roosevelt Writes Tranquilly In Finishing 'On Our Way' As Lieutenants Hold Fort

Climax of Springtime Recovery Approaches With Difficult Labor Situation and Air-Mail Problem Challenging Administration Forces

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—With springtime recovery approaching its height, the Roosevelt Administration today sat in the anxious seat as the labor situation, the air-mail and other tangles confronted it with a critical week-end. Upon developments in the next few days, it was realized in key spots in the capital, are pinned highest hopes of the White House leadership.

This week-end, therefore, is regarded as one of the most testing times of the past year, perhaps the outstanding crisis of 1934 thus far. President Roosevelt, however, left affairs to trusted subordinates. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was in full charge of the labor situation; ironing out of the air-mail problem was temporarily up to Congress and its committees, as legislation is debated before the Senate Post Office Committee to the refrain of criticism and backing from distinguished aviators.

While the two major vehicles for Administration policy were locked in tense activity, the President himself did not come to his desk in the Executive Offices, but sat tranquilly in the White House, finishing the introduction and conclusion to his book, "On Our Way." And Mrs. Roosevelt was expected home at any moment from her West Indian trip, to join in celebration of the family's twenty-ninth wedding anniversary which falls today.

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Anniversary: The family observance is limited to a small dinner party, for which Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, has come down from New York, and John Roosevelt, the President's son, came home from Groton school for a deferred celebration of his own eighteenth birthday, which fell earlier in the month.

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Arms: Jumping to the opposite pole from anniversaries, informed observers are expecting sensational things from the munitions investigation. Hhe subject of war-fomenting through peddling of arms, which springs up periodically, appears to be in for one of its most searching examinations. Unanimous consent is to be asked in the Senate on Monday to push through immediately action under the Nye-Vandenberg resolution for a full inquiry into American munitions manufacture.

A select committee of five Senators will be chosen if the Senate follows its Military Affairs Committee resolution, itself the most surprising detail in the chain of circumstances which has brought the munitions racket to the fore. This group will have power to subpœna, and an appropriation of $50,000 for investigation.

Senators Nye and Vandenberg, authors of the resolution, will be members of the select committee and both are committed to a fundamental housecleaning expedition into the recesses of armament-making. The chairman, for a reason not difficult to seek in the light of the Military Affairs Committee's willingness to report the bill, will probably be Senator Morris Sheppard (D.), Texas. Two more Democratic members must be chosen.

Soon thereafter, some of the sensations which surrounded the Shearer investigation are expected to start. But this time the nation and the world are more alert to war menace. Much more is now known about armaments-making. Wide publicity has aroused public interest. Perhaps the drive will begin where the Shearer investigation was quietly and suspiciously dropped. Indeed, reasons for dropping the Shearer investigation may themselves be investigated.

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War Department's End: But another housecleaning hunt, which opened promisingly three weeks ago, is apparently going underground. The grand jury inquiry into War Department purchases, centering upon activities of Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and the part played by several influential American Legionnaires, ended earlier this week in polite reluctance of the grand jury to return indictments—after President Roosevelt had indicated there might be indictments.

But the grand jury addressed a reputedly dynamite-packed report to the President, the Department of Justice and Congress. Now the House committee involved is apparently going to follow suit and submit a report exonerating Mr. Woodring.

So much for official and public action. But unofficially and privately there may be a great deal going on in the way of clean-up. Mr. Woodring has already been reprimanded by the White House. The next step is openly guessed in Washington and is based on the White House's open disapproval of certain activities of the Assistant Secretary of War.

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Soviet Etiquette: Though the War Department has had its troubles lately, with investigations, air mail and the rest, there are brighter days ahead. On Monday, as the result of a polite inquiry revealed today, the department officials will have the pleasure of escorting about their "principal offices" the first representative of the Red Army in Washington. For on that date Mr. Vladimir Alexandrovitch Klein-Burzin, chief of the military technical academy at Moscow, and his assistant, Mr. Vladimir Mikhalovitch Begunoff, chief of the department of motorisation and mechanization of the Soviet general staff, will pay their official call.

Salvation Army Changes

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—Col. Franz Stankuweit was appointed chief of the German Salvation Army today, succeeding Commissioner Henry Howard of Britain. Colonel Stankuweit is the first German to hold the post.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ANNINA" (Shubert). Beautiful costumes, settings, and dancing by Paul Haakon, in this new Rudolf Friml operetta with Maria Jeritza. 8:15.

"YOSHE KALB" (Opera House). With Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Blocks and Tackles," football picture; "Barbadoe and Trinidad"; Paul Terry cartoon; musical comedy in natural color; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Last Round-Up," by Zane Grey. Fenway at 1:04, 3:40, 6:16, 8:52. Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 12:54, 3:31, 6:08, 8:45.

KEITH'S—Will Rogers in "David Harum," with Louise Dresser, Noah Beery, Evelyn Venable and Stepin Fetchit. 10:31 a. m., 12:38, 3:13, 5:31, 7:49, 10:07.

FINE ARTS—"Wiener Blut." A German musical production based on the life of Johann Strauss. 1:08, 3:10, 5:18, 7:26, 9:30.

ORPHEUM—"The Mystery of Mr. X," with Robert Montgomery. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:40, 9:48.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:18, 3:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — Rudy Vallee, Jimmy Durante, Cliff Edwards, Alice Faye and many others, in a film spectacle based on George White's "Scandals." On the stage, "Rodeo Rodeo." Revue. Benny Bevitsky's orchestra. 11:30 a. m., 1:37, 4:43, 7:34, 10:30.

BOSTON—"Sing and Like It," with Zasu Pitts, Edward Everett Horton and Ned Sparks. On the stage condensed version of "Passing Show of 1934." 10:10 a. m., 1:16, 4:22, 7:28, 10:34.

UPTOWN—John Boles and Gloria Stuart in "Beloved." 1, 3:58, 6:80, 9:48.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Providence. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

BRAHMIN DE COU—Final "Dream Picture" program. Subject: "The West Indies." Tremont Temple, 8:15.

ICE CARNIVAL—Figure skating champions of the world, races, pageant in European national costumes. Arena. 8.

FLOWER SHOW—Mechanics Hall, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SUNDAY

Music

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA — Jacques Hoffmann, Conductor. Free concert in Public Library Lecture Hall. 8.

NORFOLK HOUSE CONCERT—Two-piano numbers and vocal solos. 14 John Eliot Square. 4.

YWCA—Membership musicale. 190 Beacon Street. 4.

Other Events

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB —Arabian speaker, music, dances, food, costumes. 3 Joy Street. 5.

CITY CLUB — "Little Women" on the screen. 2:30 and 4:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Art Treasures of Ireland." Lecture by Ellen O'Connor. 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Roaming in Wyoming." Bob Hewitt, cowboy author and lecturer, appears in costume, armed with numerous colored lantern slides. 3 and 4.

FORD HALL FORUM—"Life Values That Endure." Lecture by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York. 7:30.

COMMUNITY CHURCH—"The Challenge of the Soviets to Religion," by Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary. Symphony Hall. 10:30 a. m.

SNOW TRAIN—Leaves North Station for Franconia Notch at 8 a. m.

MONDAY

"MUSIC AND SENSE OF HEARING"—Lecture by Prof. C. C. Pratt in Old South Meeting House. Free tickets at Public Libraries. 4:15.

"TRENDS IN ILLUSTRATIONS"—Lecture in advertising course in Old South Meeting House by Prof. Roger D. Washburn. Free tickets at Public Libraries. 5.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Landowners and Employers," lecture in "English Gallery" course, by Albert Mansbridge. 5.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Some Impressions of British Statesmen Whom I Have Met," by Prof. Sophie C. Hart. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

"UPSTREAM WITH JACOB WASSERMAN"—Talk by Rabbi Marius Ranson at meeting of Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women. Temple Israel Meeting House. 2.

FOGG MUSEUM—"Triumph and Slavery of Modern Art," by Alice W. Garrett. 5.

School Athletics Holds Its Place With Schoolmen

Proper Exercise Vital to Sane Development, Says Dr. Nash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 17—Reasonable participation in school athletics should not depend on scholarship but should be as available to all just as the regular curricular activities are, in the opinion of Dr. William L. Hughes, associate professor of physical education at Columbia Teachers College, when speaking on guidance in high school athletics before yesterday morning's session of Schoolman's Week at the University of Pennsylvania here.

"The practice of prohibiting participation in athletics when the student is failing in one or more subjects is based on two false premises," Dr. Hughes said, "that reasonable participation interferes with scholarship and that class work would take precedence over extra-curricular activities. Reasonable participation apparently does not interfere with class work, and well-administered extra-curricular activities are conceded to possess educational values.

"It would be almost as reasonable to require that a student be excluded from English because he was failing in history as to exclude him from student council, the art club, or athletics because of his failure in English," Dr. Hughes concluded.

Physical education in our schools has too often been based on European plans which were developed under army guidance to train soldiers, Dr. Jay B. Nash, professor of physical education at New York University, said at the same session, while urging the removal of athletics from the class of championships.

Athletics should contribute to sane living, Dr. Nash said, instead of resolving into gladiatorial contests which deprive the mass of students of proper exercise while pushing the individual contestants to the very limit.

Development of leadership and character in pupils should receive some of the attention from educators that is put upon academic achievements, Dr. Frank C. Keller, superintendent of schools for Cheltenham Township, near here, said in addressing another session of the convention.

"I think it is probably true," Dr. Keller said, "that we talk a great deal about character education, but we are still principally concerned with the scores our pupils make on standard tests of academic achievement.

"We feel far less responsibility for the pupil with poor social attitudes than we do for the one who is a poor speller. Of course that is because we have so many tests for mental growth, and character development is such an intangible thing.

"I submit that character, total personality, is more important than the lesser included field of academic achievement. Why give a youngster a rope by which he can hitch his wagon to a star unless you are going to show him that there are stars to hitch to?"

Occupational planning for every community will be the means by which the new society will develop, giving room for all to wisely choose their particular work, Dr. Harold E. Clark, professor of education in Columbia University, said at an evening session March 15.

The world should rejoice to see the decline in the proportion of the population needed for manufacturing, Dr. Clark said, for these improvements give opportunity for the development of cultural and educational fields.

Schoolman's Week was concluded by a business session this morning.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	860kc-WBZ-A-303m	860kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Nell Sisters, vocal....	Leo Zollo and his	Five o'clock revue;	Tennis summary..
5:15	Norwich Music Clubs'	orchestra	popular program..	CBS dance music..
5:30	glee club; orchestra..	Economics in the	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Getting the News.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk..	CBS dance music..	Dramatic sketch..
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler ..	Reports; news....	Meet the Artist...
6:15	Gang; popular	Gene and Glenn..	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Musical programs.	vocal program...	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Soloist; organ.....	Harvard Chorus...	Happy Minstrel...	Reports; news.....
7:00	The World in Review.	Studio soloist.....	Front page Drama	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	Voice and piano...	Script act.....	congregation ....
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	After Dinner Revue	Dance music.....	Organ; soloist....
7:45	speaker; orchestra..	Dramatic sketch..	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
8:00	"An American Studio	United States Ma-	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	in London"; talk ...	rine Band, Capt.	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	Singing Club.....	Branson, cond....	talk; sketch; or..	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Monitor Views News...	NRA speaker.....	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Irish Fellowship	House Party; solo-	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	banquet speeches....	ists; trio; orch...	Alex. Woollcott....	Organ recital....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Freddie Rich En-	Dance music.....
9:45	his orchestra	dramatic sketch..	tertains: popular.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Talk, J. F. Fitzgerald	Saturday Night	Program from and	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Reports; sport review	Dancing Party;	to Little America	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	Columbian Mile...
10:45	program from Chi-	Robert Ripley....	Reports; music....	Guy Lombardo &
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; music...	Yankee News Serv-	his orchestra.....
11:15	folk dance music....	Local, NBC music.	ice; organ	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Sammy Liner	"One Man's Fam-	Catherine the	Hugh Connor and
11:45	and his orchestra...	ily," sketch.....	Great, sketch....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	860kc-WBZ-303m	860kc-WBZA-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ and reports...	Old South Church	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album,
12:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Gordon Quartet....	organ recital.....	recorded program.
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Soloist; harp ens..	Hawaiian Echoes..
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Kaltenborn's news	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Road to Romany;	Religious period,	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music.....	with speakers,	native program..
1:30	Youth conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ensemble	from New York...
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	the Commodores..	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists.....	Gems of Melody...	soloists; trio....	soloist .....
3:00	Frances Langford;	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra....	his orchestra....	and dance music	monic-Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club;	Organ recital.....	Orchestra, Ar-
3:45	orchestra	Mario Chamlee...	Tenor soloist.....	turo Toscanini,
4:00	Terhune dog story...	John B. Kennedy..	The Rev. Charles	conductor; Schola
4:15	studio speakers....	Vee and Johnnie..	E. Coughlin, ad-	Cantorum Chorus;
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.....	commentator ....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.....	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music....	NBS soloist; ...	his orchestra....	Civil War Drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Vocalists; pianos..	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	"Gems"; talk.....	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Edward Johnson;	Religious period,	Reports; news.....	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York..	Crusaders' music..	Studio recital.....
6:30	Ernest McMillan,	Salute program...	Street of Dreams..	Organ recital.....
6:45	guest conductor....	Popular vocal.....	Family Theater....	Time and news.....
7:00	Ted Weems's Orch.	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	and Helen Hayes..	Go-Round; pop...	Martin Orch.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater....	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra...	musical program.	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch..	choir; organ.....
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Fred Waring and	String ensemble....
8:45	ton, announcer.....	vocal sextet.....	Pennsylvanians ..	Local dance music
9:00	George Cohan; Rev-	Ravok Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	elers; orchestra....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	dation; pianist...
9:30	Walter Winchell....	American Album	club; orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	Salon Orchestra.....	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Reports; organ.....	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	Black Orchestra...	his orchestra.....	Child Drama.....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	Fannie Brice; Nat	Reports; Don Pauls'	Ernest Hutcheson,
10:45	L'Heure Exquise.....	Shilkret's Orch...	Orchestra	pianist; orch.....

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour, speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air, "Career of Porfirio Diaz."
2:30 WAAB, "Classic Album," half hour of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Women's Radio Review; Polish Independence Day program.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Library of Congress Musicale; Georges Barrere, Carlos Salzedo and Marcel Moyse, flute, harp, cello.
4:30 WBZ, "Monday Matinee"; dramatic sketch.
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Nasworthy dramatic sketch based on Mary England.
8:30 WBZ, Richard Crooks, tenor; Willard Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Orpheus Minstrels; Under-tenor and man; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Stadio Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano duo.
9:30 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Carlos Gardel, baritone; Ruso Mariani's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, WOR presents Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Fletcher-Rayburn Stock Exchange Bill," Rep. Sam Rayburn, Texas.

Dedham Court Sets Trial Date Ahead

Trial of Abraham Faber and Murton and Irving Millen has been set ahead from March 26 to April 16. While granting the defense counsel's petition for postponement, Judge Nelson P. Brown denied two other motions, one for a change in venue and the other for a separate trial for Faber. These decisions followed a late session of the Norfolk County Superior Court in Dedham.

Mr. George Stanley Harvey, who was appointed counsel for the defendants, argued that it would be physically impossible for him to prepare a case for his clients in 10 days. Judge Brown conferred with District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing of Norfolk County and then granted the postponement.

Trainloads of Arms Pass Austrian Cities

VIENNA, March 15 (AP)—Rumors of arms shipments from Italy to Hungary caused excitement here yesterday, even though an official communiqué branded them "products of malicious fantasy."

An independent investigation, meanwhile, revealed that a trainload of armed cars passed through Sillian and Linez on March 8. Another train, also eastbound, passed through Linez the following day.

Balkans Accord Said to Infringe Terms of League

Pact Procedure and Secret Memorandum Raise Queries in Europe

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 16—The Balkan pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Roumania, which was signed at Athens Feb. 9, is under heavy fire from an influential diplomatic quarter, which has raised the important issue that the document is not valid unless the explanatory secret memorandum, which was signed at the same time, is also published.

The question arouses much interest here as the point raised hinges on the interpretation of Article 18 of the League Covenant, which says that no treaty or international engagement shall be binding until registered with the League secretariat.

The pact itself is regarded by some as a contravention of this article, because it is laid down in the last paragraph that it comes into force "immediately on signature" and shall be ratified "as soon as possible" thereafter. The fact that it is supposed to come into force before it has even been ratified is a most unusual procedure, which has caused one indignant diplomat to ask, "Haven't they any lawyers in the Balkans?"

The non-publication of the explanatory protocol, however, is a much more serious question in the eyes of most observers here, since if once this were established that open treaties can be "interpreted" in an unpublished document, the whole post-war basis of open diplomacy breaks down.

The secret protocol is understood to contain an important definition of aggressor, which enables the signatories of the pact to accuse Bulgaria of aggression, if the Macedonian Komitadjis cross the Greek or Serbian frontier. It also restricts the operation of the pact to signatories of the Balkan act, which is again regarded as a blow at Bulgaria. On the other hand, it permits reconsideration of the pact's duration at the end of two years, whereas the pact itself remains in force indefinitely.

It is not disclosed from what diplomatic quarter the protest against this secret diplomacy has come. It is, however, noted here that Britain has already made known in the four capitals concerned, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and Angora, that she is disappointed that the pact does not include Bulgaria.

Strike Called at Montreal

MONTREAL, March 16 (AP)—A general strike in the hat, cap and millinery industry in Montreal was called for today. Failure of 80 firms to come to an agreement with the Cap, Hatters and Millinery Workers International Union on the matter of wage increases and better working conditions led to the strike order by union officials. Some 1600 workers are said to be affected.

Editors of Monitor To Be Heard on Radio

BEGINNING March 17, the regular Saturday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 8:45 p. m., E. S. T., over Station WBZ, will be devoted to a series of interviews of the various staff editors of The Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Millicent J. Taylor, women's page, home and garden editor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the first period. On March 24, Mr. Frank L. Perrin, associate editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at 9:15 p. m. The regular broadcasts will continue at 9:15 p. m. thereafter.

Buying of Jobs In New Jersey Held

(Continued from Page 1)

go into McCutcheon's office? A—Yes, sir.

"Q—What was said? A—We said 'Hello-Hello.' We sat down.

"Q—McCutcheon was behind the desk? A—Yes, sir.

"Q—What was said? A—The drawer was open. He said, 'put it there.'

"Q—Had any money been displayed at that time? A—No, we had it on us.

"Q—Who put the money in the drawer? A—Both of us.

"Q—Nobody else was present? A—No, sir.

"Q—What was the total amount the two of you put there? A—$15,000.

"Q—Was anything said about the $10,000. A—That was to be delivered later."

Judge Harley's name was sent to the state senate that night for confirmation and favorably acted upon.

Or Somebody Else

"The Senate of this State has placed its condemnation upon Judge Harley for yielding to the demands of his political boss that he pay for his office to get it," the presentment says. "It seems quite obvious that if Judge Harley had not made this 'contribution' that was requested, someone would have made a bid and that the job would have gone to the highest bidder."

It also was disclosed that evidence was presented at the Grand Jury inquiry that Mr. Nathaniel Kent borrowed $10,000 at a Paterson bank a short while before he was appointed Passaic county prosecutor and that a bank check drawn by Mr. Kent for the same amount was used the same day by Mr. Roy T. Yates, then State Senator and co-leader with Mr. McCutcheon in the Passaic County Republican organization, in paying off a $15,000 loan Mr. Yates had previously obtained from a bank in Fairlawn, according to the testimony.

"The grand jurors have not conducted an investigation to see whether or not any other office-holders in this county paid anything to Mr. McCutcheon or Senator Yates at or prior to the time of their appointment," the presentment says.

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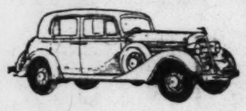
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Newton Chief Outlines Plans For Centralization of Police

Would Have Commission Name Commissioner, Not the Governor—This, He Says, Would Stop Political Control and Gain Local Favor

If the Governor could be trusted always to put the right man in control, there would be little or no opposition to centralization of police authority throughout the state, according to Chief Michael T. Hughes, of the Newton Police. And Chief Hughes includes among those who could be expected to support the plan under such Utopian conditions, the local police heads who now appear to form the bulwark of resistance to unification.

But as an alternative to this almost "too-much-to-be-expected" situation he believes he has a plan which would offer a solution.

For the present, Chief Hughes thinks Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, who would automatically head the central bureau under Gov. Joseph B. Ely's unification plan, is "the right man."

Gazing out the window of his paneled office in the Newton Police Station, a building thoroughly in keeping with this comfortable residential section of Metropolitan Boston, the Chief explained to the Monitor representative today:

What of the Future?

"With a square-shooter like Needham in control, no police chief would object to orders, for we know they always would be fair and just to all."

But, he continues, with the commissioner appointed by the Governor, there's no telling who might occupy that position in the future. Another man, under another Governor, he points out, might abuse the tremendous power accorded him under this plan and work more harm than good.

It is this possibility of allowing some future commissioner, who might not have the respect and confidence of the local police, to assume monarchical control over them, he declares, which has been chiefly responsible for opposition to the plan from the municipal authorities.

Chief Hughes, however, wants coordination, unification, or centralization in some form. And if it is to be a matter of choosing between a plan which provides merely for "advice" from a central board, and one which provides for "direction," he says, "I'll take my chances on the latter."

Any arrangement which fails to include a considerable measure of command, he holds, would be useless—it would leave things not much better than at present.

More Than Policeman

The men of the Newton police force say Chief Hughes is not only "an honest cop" but a "darn good one." He's been a member of the force for 28 years. But he seems to be something more than a policeman. Besides directing one of the most efficient police units in the State he studies his job, and the jobs of others, and he reads the newspapers. And he does something besides express mere opinions on vital matters which affect his work. He makes constructive suggestions.

"Why not let the members of this state commission," he asks, "elect their own chairman or head? With all these members, or at least most of them, acting heads of local police departments, the danger of a political appointee usurping all the actual power of the board would be obviated."

There in a nutshell is what is believed to be one of the few constructive suggestions made on the side of the fence from which most of the opposition to Governor Ely's plan has come. It may have its flaws, but it is a sincere attempt to shoot a hole through what appears to be a rapidly piling up impasse on Beacon Hill.

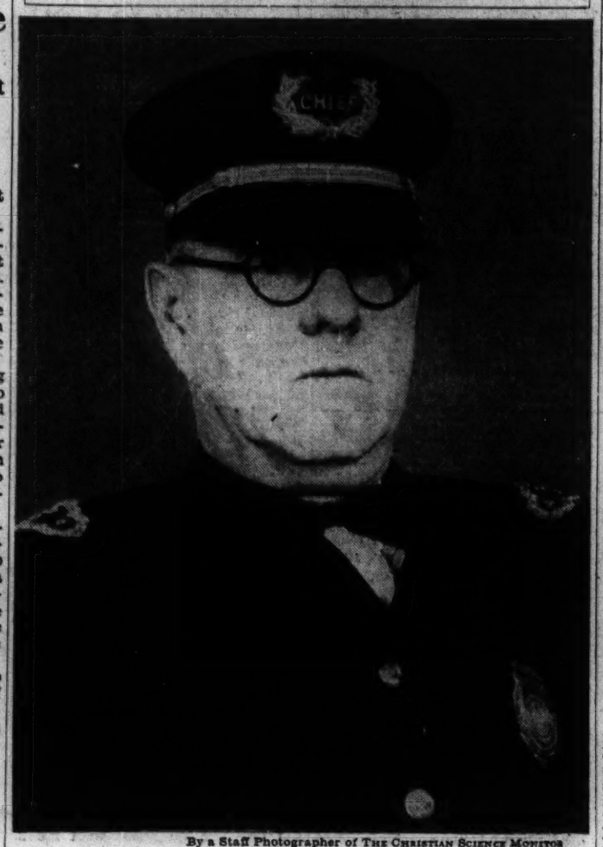
Says Change Needed

Chief Hughes gave up for a moment his contemplation of ways in which to improve his own force and turned to the broader problem of state-wide public safety. Public opinion has been hoped on, he admitted, but it hasn't taken any steps outside influence to convince him, and in fact every intelligent police head, that some better means of organization by which to combat organized crime is needed.

Police chiefs realize, he notes, the weakness of a system composed of isolated "kingdoms." But the mere realization of the problem and a desire to see it solved, he explains, doesn't provide the necessary unified action. Each chief seeks more or less the same general goal but each also has his ideas as to how it should be reached.

And it is by some plan such as that now before the Legislature, he thinks, that this broad aim will be accomplished. Compromise? Yes—but not to the extent that the plan loses all its intended effectiveness. Give in? If necessary—but watch out that a greater hazard than now exists doesn't develop.

He Has Plan to Unify Police



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Michael T. Hughes, Chief of Newton Police

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Reinter Pirate

These are the days of political and economic anagrams with alphabet soup the favorite Washington dish.

Here's another cross-word puzzle program that sends chills down the spine of the aged pachyderm which is labeled G. O. P.

Here it is: PIRATE.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose residence for several nonces is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, would read it very probably this way:

"Political Industrial Recovery Attempt To End."

In other words the "Infant Industries" are to be weaned.

Other Democrats in the not-so-far-gone-days have called this combination of politicians and business "Pirates."

In those gone days they didn't get very far with this tab, for the Republicans were in the saddle and the United States had gone into the Infant Industry business so heavily that the whole country was somewhat akin to an economic nursery.

McKinley and Bryan

William McKinley was the great apostle or the supernurse, if you wish, of this national institution preached under the alluring name of "Protection."

William Jennings Bryan lured the West and to a degree the South with the 16-to-1 free coinage of silver. The Gold Bugs rose from the swamps of Wall Street to smother this. In the meantime, Major McKinley from the front porch in Canton, Ohio, mellifluously talked "Protection."

How splendidly the Major made that campaign, I can remember well. Believe it or not, that was in 1896.

Buttonholing a Vote

With the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, it was then, before Tin was added—I went to Canton from Pittsburgh, one of the greatest wards of the nursery-to-be.

I had been politically enamored of Thomas Brackett Reed, the big Speaker from Maine. He looked a lot bigger and better to me than the Ohio Major did.

Then in Canton I told Major McKinley I hadn't been for him for the nomination, that I'd been for Reed but would wear his button if he'd put it on my coat.

"Here Tom," he called to his secretary, "I want to buttonhole this man. He's the first one to tell me since the St. Louis Convention that he was not for me."

This winning man, whom the country learned to love for his Christianity when stricken at Buffalo, put his button labeled only "Protection, '96" in my coat.

I have that button yet. Despite that the signs of the times indicate that the "Protection" of McKinley's days will soon end for the good of all parties.

Curley Lines 'em Up

The Curley cohorts seem to have filed for delegates to the Democratic pre-primary convention in such numbers that the rumors are flying that James M., three times Mayor of Boston, is to be a fully-fledged candidate for Governor this fall.

A bunch of delegates in any convention is a good thing to have. Mr. Curley knows that but I doubt very much if he'll try for Governor this year. He's smart. He knows the value of political power in the form of delegates who will do just exactly what he orders. These delegate boys were all Curley appointees at City Hall until January of this year.

James M. Curley is even now speeding to California where he's to be the guest of William Randolph Hearst, chain-of-papers chief.

R. J.

Rubber Industry Called Unfair To Retail Traders

Canadians Probe Charges of Preferred Treatment to Chain Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Canadian rubber industry is the latest business to come under suspicion in the parliamentary probe into mass buying and price spreads. Mr. A. C. MacKay of Calgary, secretary of the Alberta Retailers' Association, has accused the rubber footwear manufacturers of keeping a preferred list of customers, headed by six chain and department stores, who receive a trade discount of 14 per cent, thus placing the small retailer at a grave disadvantage.

Recently, said Mr. MacKay, a large group of Alberta merchants offered a joint cash order of two or three carloads of footwear on the same discount as the chain stores, but the Dominion Rubber Association refused to do business. "This association," he said, "controls the rubber industry and dictates prices," and "it places the merchant in the eyes of the public as being a profiteer and dishonest person" when he gives a customer a fair price on his higher cost.

As in the case of previous witnesses before the committee, Mr. MacKay castigated the chain stores as having "no sympathy and no sentiment," and are driving the local dealers to the wall by their unethical methods. As an example he showed two jars of cold cream, identical in quality, but with different colored containers. They were both made by the same firm, he said, but whereas one was sold to individual drug stores for 33 cents, retailing at 50 cents, the other was sold in chain stores at 25 cents.

H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, chairman of the committee, intimated that the business of the rubber manufacturers would be investigated.

Protection of the retailer through standardization of goods and price-fixing agreements was advocated by J. C. Doyle, secretary of the Nova Scotia Retail Merchants' Association. This plan, he explained, designed to prevent unfair business practices, would be an adaptation of the English Proprietary Articles Trade Association plan, by which manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers set prices at conferences. If small retailers could buy on the same basis as chain stores they could compete and stay in business, he said.

The Prince Edward Island Board of Trade and British Columbia retail merchants also registered their complaints of mass buying at out rates by chain stores in their provinces, accompanied by the underpaying of clerks in their employ.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer early tonight, becoming cloudy with rain late tonight or Sunday; much colder late Sunday and Sunday night; lowest temperature tonight near 40; Sunday night below freezing. Moderate to fresh west to southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Maine: Cloudy, probably rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight; colder in west portion Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Sunday; changing to snow in north portion Sunday afternoon; warmer tonight; much colder Sunday afternoon.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Sunday; changing to snow Sunday; warmer tonight; much colder Sunday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight; much colder Sunday afternoon.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by rain Sunday; much colder Sunday afternoon.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by rain Sunday; much colder Sunday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh over north portion and fresh to strong over south portion and shifting to northwest late Sunday afternoon or early Sunday night; generally fair weather tonight; rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	50	New Orleans	60	76
Bermuda	64	70	New York	44	54
Chicago	56	58	Norfolk	44	60
Denver	14	68	Philadelphia	42	58
Helena	14	28	St. Louis	58	64
Jacksonville	52	68	St. Paul	18	40
Kansas City	34	76	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	36	64
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 17.
B—Maximum March 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:34 p. m., Sunday 12:52 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3ft., 10.7ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:22 p. m.

British Cruiser at Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., March 17—The British battle cruiser Danae, from the naval base at Bermuda, left here March 14 after a week's visit.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, March 18

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Boston Snapshots

No Soft Foods for Him—Harvard and B. U. may have their magicians, but Northeastern has a razor-blade chewer of its own. Fired by the feats of a sword-swallower and fire-eater at a fraternity entertainment, Albert Daly, student of chemical engineering, astounded his classmates the other day by tossing razor blades in the air, catching them on his tongue and chewing them into small bits. "It's not a hard trick when you know how to do it," he remarked.

Among other accomplishments which he hopes will stand him in good stead during a carnival engagement this summer, this chemical student has acquired proficiency in jumping on broken glass and walking on sword points.

That Dream Again — Every now and then someone writes a song whose title is eagerly seized upon by advertising men, vaudeville artists and humorists in general. "The Last Roundup" is one example. "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?" is another. Among those who have made the most of their opportunities in this direction is a local laundry company. A large sign on its delivery cars reads, "Did You Ever See a Dream Washing?"

Women Passed By—A small crowd had gathered outside a Washington Street store as mannequins paraded in a window, displaying the latest styles in street and evening wraps. Strangely enough this group of admirers was made up mostly of men. Women passed by with nothing more than a casual glance. Perhaps some of these men were planning surprise gifts for their wives—but our general impression was that here was pleasant free entertainment for the temporarily unemployed.

Other evidences of new leisure enjoyed by men—while women are busily occupied in everything from business to club meetings—are noted on all sides. We received one report this morning of the presence of six male dog-walkers on one street in Wollaston—not to mention a number of gentlemen propelling baby carriages in the same vicinity.

Time Out—Consternation reigned in the Art Museum for a short time the other day when it was discovered that the bout between a bronze elephant and a tiger had been called off and the contestants had disappeared. A hurried search was made for the statuette, which had vanished from one of the halls. The combatants were eventually discovered in a washroom in the basement.

Umbrella Burns—Squeezed just inside the door of a Beacon Street car the other day, close to us, was a dignified business man. In his hand was a folded newspaper which he was attempting to read, in spite of close pressed backs. Under his arm was an umbrella. Suddenly the conductor dived toward him and commenced to beat this useful article between his gloved hands. It had burst into flame.

During the remainder of the journey its owner's eyes wandered toward it at intervals, in an uncomprehending and reproachful way.

Home-Made Music—In spite of the ease of listening to music on the radio it seems that home-made music is just as attractive to many Bostonians as is home-made pie. The City Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation, which is busy organizing leisure-time activities, has assisted in the formation of seven community orchestras and various choral groups in the last fortnight. Anyone may join these groups. There are no dues and no salaries.

Railroads Did Well During Blizzards

Though Old Sol has obliterated the remains of the last blizzards of Feb. 21 and 26, which severely tied up most forms of surface transport, yet the railroads during those days took for their watchwood "The trains must go through," and so focused their energies that hardly a commuter was left stranded on any of those troublesome days when the highways were practically impassable.

Railroad officials put on scores of extra cars on every train to accommodate the thousands of extra passengers who crowded their terminals a half hour and sometimes an hour before regular train-time in order to insure their getting home at all.

Extra terminal workers worked late at the South Station keeping switches free by burning hydrocarbon in them to insure trains departing on time.

The Boston & Maine kept its terminal yard switches free by gas torches already installed under hundreds of switch points.

As a result of these precautions the Boston & Albany reported that its latest suburban run during the storm periods was only 29 minutes. It also reported a substantial increase in local passenger business. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported an increase of about 8 per cent in earnings over the same month last year. The Boston & Maine reported an increase of from 15 to 16 per cent in passenger business.

Recovery Sun Thaws Jobs and Wages In New England Spots

By the Associated Press

To employees in three New England cities came good news, yesterday.

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Waltham Watch Company announced a 10 per cent wage increase for 2000 employees, retroactive to March 5.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sixteen hundred employees of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company will receive a special payment of 5 per cent of their earnings in the first three months of the year.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — The Remington Noiseless Typewriter Company announced 400 additional employees would be hired as a result of increased production schedules.

Minnows Not So Cheap

It costs two cents a fish to stock streams, game officials of Kern County, Calif., estimated on the basis of a yearly planting of 297,720 fish.

Question: Where is a good place to take the family to dinner?

Answer: Why the ENGLISH TEA ROOM at 34 Newbury St., Boston, is one of the nicest places to go. The food is delicious and it's not too expensive, either.

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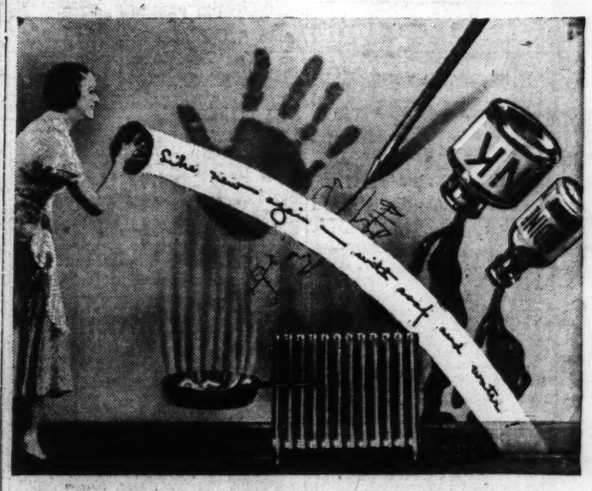

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Cambridge Is Race Winner In Record Time

Light Blue Crew Takes Eleventh Straight From Oxford Eight

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Cambridge today swept to a 4½-length victory over Oxford in the eighty-sixth renewal of their annual eight-oared crew race and set a new record for the 4¼-mile course of 18m. 3s.

The Light Blue boatload was never extended as it swept up the muddy Thames from Mortlake to Putney to score its eleventh straight victory over Oxford and its forty-fifth of the series begun in 1829.

The new mark for the race displaced the record of 18m. 29s., set in 1911 by one of the great Oxford crews which ruled the English rowing world for nine straight years before the war.

The time first was announced as 18m. 38s., but a check of the watches disclosed the new record. The intermediate times were: mile 3m. 38s., Hammersmith Bridge 6m. 45s., Chiswick Steps 10m. 53s., Barnes Bridge 15m. and the finish line 18m. 3s.

N. J. Bradley was the stroke of the Cambridge crew and behind him in the Light Blue shell were J. H. Wilson, W. A. Sambell and D. J. Wilson, both Australians, K. M. Payne, W. G. Laurie, C. K. Buckle and A. D. Kingsford, rowing in that order. J. N. Duckworth, 110-pound midget from Jesus College, was the coxswain.

The start of the race was delayed for almost half an hour because of a strong wind which whipped the muddy tidewater into a white froth, but it had moderated when the crews were finally sent away and the race was rowed over comparatively calm water.

Cambridge won the toss and rowed on the Surrey side of the river, the favored lane, where they were protected from the wind. Both crews were the heaviest of recent years, Oxford averaging 180¼ pounds from stroke to bow and Cambridge 178½.

Cambridge narrowly escaped disqualification by steering into Oxford's lane just past the two-mile mark, the judges disclosed. The Light Blue shell was two lengths ahead at the time, and since it did not interfere with Oxford the technical foul was overlooked. The Cambridge coxswain quickly realized his error and got the shell back in its own water.

Despite the gloomy weather there was no break in the line of spectators who crowded both sides of the river to the number of several hundred thousand and rattled the chimney pots of suburban London with their cheers for the winners.

Churned Race Course on Thames River, London, to a New Record

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The Cambridge Varsity Eight-Oared Crew of 1934

Two Amateurs And Six Professionals In Quarterfinals

NEW YORK, March 17—Two amateurs and six professionals will fight out the national open squash tennis championship in the quarterfinals next week, as the second round was completed at the Shelton Club yesterday evening.

Harry F. Wolf, New York, A. C., amateur titleholder, qualified yesterday in brilliant style in defeating Charles Costello, the lively young professional at the Princeton Club, in a four-game match, Frank A. Sieverman 3d of Bayside Tennis Club, amateur Class B champion, also a member of the champion team of New York A. C., advanced the day before. The summary:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—Second Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated Charles Costello, Princeton Club, 15—8, 18—13, 10—15, 15—9.

Rowland Dutton, New York A. C., defeated Frank Harawick, Columbia University Club, 15—3, 15—4, 15—4.

Harold J. Kelly, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Thomas Barnwell, Elizabeth T. and C. C., 15—12, 15—13, 15—4.

Leo T. Collins, Block Hall Club, defeated Sefton Trauter Jr., New York A. C., 15—7, 15—9, 15—5.

Bobby Jones at it Again

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 17 (AP)—Bobby Jones is at it again! This time he has scored 67, five under par, over the course where golfdom's masters will play in the Augusta national invitation tournament next week. The Atlantan was playing in a friendly foursome yesterday afternoon when he shot his sub-par round. He is practicing for his first tournament since he won the four major golf crowns in 1930. A 33 out and 34 in was the score of yesterday's match. Judge John W. Herbert of New York played with Jones in the match against Judge W. O. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio, and Jay R. Monroe of South Orange, N. J. Last week Jones toured the course in 65.

Bowdoin Elects Beale

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 17—John M. Beale '35 was elected captain of the Bowdoin swimming team for 1935 yesterday afternoon. Beale, a breast stroker, made his letter this year for the first time. He belongs to the Zeta Psi fraternity.

Cornell's Tennis Team Places Two In Singles Semifinal

ITHACA, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Cornell's tennis forces yesterday led six other colleges into the semifinal round of singles and doubles play in the invitation intercollegiate indoor tennis tournament being waged on the courts of the Cornell drill hall.

The big red forces placed two men in the singles and one team in the doubles, scoring 7 points to lead Yale and Pennsylvania, each with 4, in the team competition.

The favored singles players, Marcus Hecht of Pennsylvania, and Steve Hamilton of Cornell, easily won their semifinal brackets, each taking two matches without being extended. With them in the penultimate round were Bill Condon, also of Cornell, and Edward W. Mansfield of Yale. Hecht will meet Condon and Mansfield will play Hamilton.

Hecht defeated George C. Stevens of Yale, 6—1, 6—2, in his first match and then polished off Paul Peavy of Colgate, 6—2, 6—4 in the second round. Hamilton did not lose a game to Robert Bonfield of Colgate in the opener and defeated Albert Winston of Amherst, 8—6, 6—3 in the second. The only real upset was the defeat of Fred Roll of Penn, by Mansfield, in the first round. The Blue racquet wielder won 9—7, 8—10, 11—9.

Hecht and Roll of Penn and Leonard Strauss and Gilbert Kelly of Rutgers won the semifinal round of doubles in the upper half of the draw and Henry Sklarsky and Bernard Marcus of Cornell, in the lower. Stevens and Mansfield of Yale drew a bye and will meet the Cornellians in the lower half semifinal.

Out-of-Towners Place In Five-Man Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 17—Expectations that the 24 new alleys constructed for the thirty-fourth renewal of the American Bowling Congress tournament will yield big totals were somewhat substantiated here last night with the invasion of out-of-town "regulars" from all parts of the country.

The Speers Wisconsin of Racine went into first place with a total of 2926. Kenney Brothers, Chicago, scored 2818 to move the Kassing-Gosen Furnitures of St. Louis into third place. The Times-Star Strikes of Cincinnati took fourth place, 2761, and the Maroon A. C., South Bend, Ind., fifth, 2760.

After opening with 948, the Racine bowlers posted high game of the tourney, 1045, finishing with 943. The total was beaten only seven times last year at Columbus.

U. S. Squash Racquets Doubles Under Way

GREENWICH, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Longstreet Hinton and J. W. Young of New York defeated C. E. Brainerd and H. H. Hyde of Hartford yesterday in a first-round match as play got under way in the men's United States doubles squash racquets championship.

The New York team won 15—5, 15—14, 15—3, 15—3, in the only first-round match of the day.

In a bye match, J. V. Keefe and Dave McMullin of Philadelphia won the right to play in the first round by defeating Baldwin Terry and Fred Frookosch of Yale, 11—15, 15—9, 15—12, 15—8.

The tournament is being held at the Field and the Greenwich country clubs.

Craig Wood's 139 Leads Field

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17 (AP)—Craig Wood shot a fine sub par 70 yesterday to add to his opening-round 69 for a two-round total of 139 and a one-stroke lead over the field in the Charleston open golf tournament. The Jersey star was just in front of a trio of pros, Victor Ghezzi of Rumson, N. J., Henry Picard of Charleston and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y. Seawinds swept the course here for a while yesterday and cut down the low scores that featured the first round, but nothing like Thursday when 44 pros had 75 or better. Ghezzi and Runyan constructed the best rounds yesterday, both finishing with 68's. Picard, the Wappo course pro, fired another 70 to equal his first-round performance.

Australian Tourists Score 338

HOBART, Tasmania, March 17 (Canadian Press)—The Australian best team that will tour England this summer rolled up an overwhelming score again yesterday in the second of its farewell cricket matches in Tasmania. Scores at the end of the second day's play in the three-day fixture were: Tasmania 338 (James 70, Wall five for 112), Australians 360 for 4 (Woodfull 124, Brown 98, Kippax 76 unfinished). As in the first match, which was left drawn when the time limit prevented completion of the Tasmanian innings, the opening wicket partnership of Capt. P. M. Woodfull and W. A. Brown proved effective. The pair put on 224 runs in exactly two hours.

Americans Win Both Singles

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (AP)—American Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, continued ca's touring tennis professionals, Big Bill their winning stride over their French opponents, Henri Cochet and Martin Plas, last night by winning both of the singles matches in the ninth series of their tour. Vines conquered Cochet 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, while Tilden defeated Plas, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5. The Americans dropped the doubles tilt, 6—4, 8—6.

Wyoming to Face Tulsa Oilers

KANSAS CITY, March 17 (AP)—University of Wyoming, Rocky Mountain collegiate champions, advanced to the final of the national A. A. U. basketball tournament with a thrilling 30-to-27 victory last night over the Hutchinson (Kansas) Renos. The Tulsa (Okla.) Diamond DX Oilers defeated San Francisco Olympic Club 38 to 36 in the second semifinal game.

Stoefen-Lott Reach Tennis Doubles Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., United States outdoor lawn tennis doubles champions, reached the final of the national indoor tennis doubles championship yesterday, after a five-set battle with Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., and will meet R. Berkeley Bell and Frank J. Bowden, who advanced by the default of Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman, when Dr. Kurzrok was informed of the passing of his father.

It was an uphill battle for the champions, as Shields and Wood won the first and third sets, on breaks through Lott's service, but Lott improved as the match went on, and Stoefen was a tower of strength with his service working all the time, and his towering form at the net also accounting for many placements. Stoefen did not lose any of his 17 service games, taking five of them without the loss of a point, and only two went to deuce.

At first Shields was the weak point of the losers, but in the final sets it was Wood's service that fell off, and the last two sets were decided on breaks through him. Shields's weak backhand was also a factor in the climb of the champions, as they directed their shots, especially Stoefen's service, to it almost exclusively.

It was a close battle all the way, with little to choose between them, as the point score, 183 to 176, in favor of the winners, showed. In the third set, Stoefen and Lott, though they lost, were actually ahead on points, and the final set was all even at 27 each.

Both finals will be staged today, with Gregory S. Mangin, the champion, meeting Stoefen in the singles, and the doubles following after an interval.

After Bell and Bowden won by default, they took on the French pair, Andre Merlin and Christian Boussus, in an exhibition, and won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Yankee Arrives At Lawley's for Changes

The bronze sloop Yankee, renewed hope of Boston for America's Cup defense, was transferred from Bristol, R. I., where she has been laid up for the past three years, to her builder's yard, the Lawley & Sons Corporation this morning, to have her bow sharpened, which it is believed will increase her speed in lighter airs. Yankee already holds the world record for a 30-mile triangular course of 2h. 48m., made Aug. 21, 1930.

The Yankee will be hauled out of the Lawley yard where a dozen bow plates will be removed and some of her frames bent, in order to give her an easier entrance. It is expected that the changes will be completed early in May and that she will be ready to sail against Rainbow and Weetamoe, rival aspirants for America's Cup defense, against the British challenge Endeavour.

Hilton Wins Golf Final

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 17 (AP)—The annual Belleair golf championship went to V. H. Hilton, Dayton, Ohio, yesterday when he defeated Dan R. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., 6 and 5, over the 36-hole route. At the end of the first 18, Hilton stood 3 up. Despite that he was constantly outdriven, Hilton either got halves or won holes in the second 18 by superior iron play. Topping had the necessary yardage from the tees, but was unable to handle his approach as skillfully as his opponent.

Lehigh Matmen Lead Scoring

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., March 17 (AP)—Although qualifying only five men for the semifinal round, Lehigh, undefeated in 22 consecutive dual meets and defending titlist, yesterday took the lead in team scoring in the eastern intercollegiate wrestling championships. The defending champions won four of their matches by falls to set the pace for Penn State, Cornell and Princeton, each of which won three falls.

Italy and France Win Most Races In Motorboat Regatta

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 17 (AP)—Fire destroyed an Italian speed boat and forced its title driver into Lake Worth, bu only the skill of Horace Tennes, Northwestern University student, kept all honors from going to Italy and France yesterday in the resumption of the international motorboat regatta.

Prince Carlo Maurizio Ruspoli, captain of the Italian team, was endeavoring to lessen the distance between his six-litre Niniette IV and the Lia V of his countryman, Antonio Becchi, in the sixth lap of the 12-litre event, when smoke rolled from beneath the tophousing of the Niniette and a tongue of flame swept back into the tiny driving compartment.

Tarrying for a moment, while sirens of the anchored yacht flotilla screamed for crash boats to go to his rescue, Prince Ruspoli leaped into the water and pushed away from the blazing speedboat.

But while the crowds watched, and later roundly applauded as the Prince passed the judges' stand on the deck of a crash boat, the 12-litre race went on, with Becchi, who won last Tuesday, easily repeating his victory with an average speed of 52.17 miles an hour for the eight-lap, 24 statute-mile course.

The Imp, a white hull with an extremely narrow front, placed second by reason of the tenacity of its owner-driver, John M. L. Rutherfurd, of Port Washington, N. Y. The Imp's average speed was 49.38.

In third place after a disappointing race was the Delphine VII, owned by Mrs. Delphine Dodge Baker of Washington and driven by her brother, Horace E. Dodge, of Detroit. The Delphine's average was 42.87, and the remaining boat, an Italian entry, driven by Count Theo Rossi de Montelera, which got started while the others were running their third laps, was flagged in the fourth lap.

American Hockey Association
Oklahoma City 2, Kansas City 1.

Walter Spence Favored to Win Pair of Titles

Rutgers Ace Has Best Time in 50 and 100-Yard Races at New Brunswick

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 17 (AP)—Black-haired Walter Spence '34, who learned his swimming as a boy in British Guiana, yesterday became the choice to capture two individual championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Driving his powerful body through the Rutgers pool water in qualifying heats, Spence, wearing the colors of the host school, recorded the best times in both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle races and appeared a sure-fire victor in both events tonight.

He was clocked in 23.8s. in winning his semifinal in the 50 yesterday afternoon, and then he returned last night to swim a heat and the semifinal in the century, negotiating the distance in the semifinal in 51.7s., a bare one-tenth slower than his own intercollegiate record.

The Rutgers ace failed, however, to qualify in a third race he entered, the 300-yard medley. Apparently taking it easy all the way, he won his heat, but found himself outside the select group of five finalists, chosen on their times alone.

It remained for Dave L. Livingston 35S, who went to Yale from Honolulu, to gain a final position in the three events. He turned in the second best time in the 100, two seconds slower than that of Spence, had the third in the fifty and led the 220-yard qualifiers with his 2 minutes 18.8 seconds trial.

Yale, incidentally, gained 10 places in the finals, putting at least one man in each of the eight events. One of its defending title holders, however, was eliminated, Joseph Barker Jr. '34, the 440-yard winner in 1933, finding himself outclassed.

J. P. Plichta '35 of Navy, made himself the favorite for Barker's title, winning his heat in the fastest time of 5m. 04.02s. Another Yale victor in 1933, Stewart N. Loud '34s, just managed to squeeze into the finals in the fancy dive, marked by the amazingly good showing of F. L. Faulkner, Rutgers sophomore, who topped the six qualifiers.

One Yale champion, Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S, was the class of the breaststroke field again, while Edward E. Stowell '34, who won the backstroke title for Harvard in 1933, seemed certain to overthrow Gordon Chalmers, defending titlist from Franklin and Marshall.

W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35 of Rutgers, looked as though he would keep his medley championship, as he established the best time of the day in that event.

Rutgers and Harvard trailed Yale in gaining final berths, each acquiring six, Navy and Penn collected four each, Columbia, Dartmouth, Princeton and Wesleyan two each and P. and M., C. C. N. Y., Brown and Fordham one each.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Lost, a Mascot!

HANDSOME DAN 2d has disappeared from his usual haunts at New Haven. Evidently dognaped in the small hours of the night, Yale's famous bulldog mascot is now hidden away in some unknown place, and more than one Yale graduate and undergraduate is endeavoring to locate his present abiding place. Harvard men are accused of having played a prominent part in his disappearance from the Ray Tompkins House at New Haven; but perhaps it was only a coincidence that he should have disappeared on a night when the Harvard swimming team was being terribly submerged by the Yale swimmers. The swimming victory was a great one for Yale; but the loss of the dog was just the opposite.

Many Rumors About His Whereabouts

Kidnaping is a serious offense. The laws have been stiffened against it; but as to just how seriously a person could be punished for taking Yale's mascot is a question. All sorts of rumors have been current as to where the dog is: that he is to be returned to Yale on a certain date, or that he is to make his first public appearance on the opening night of one of the Harvard secret society's plays. But, of course, such rumors are assuming that some Harvard men have the dog in their possession. There was a rumor just before the last Harvard-Yale football game, for which event Handsome Dan was bought by some freshmen and presented to Yale as a mascot, that Harvard had the dog in its possession; but we distinctly remember seeing him brought onto Soldiers Field escorted by a policeman or two and on a leash held by one or two Yale men.

Mascot For a Losing Game

There must be a special charm about Handsome Dan 2d. The original Handsome Dan was a remarkably successful mascot for Yale football teams in days of yore. The present mascot, however, made a very inauspicious début with the 1933 Yale team, and to the rank outsider it would seem as if Yale football could do just as well, if not better, without Handsome Dan 2d being around. It would seem as if Harvard would rush the dog back to New Haven if it has it in its possession, as he was certainly a better mascot to Harvard than to Yale last fall.

Queenie of Harvard

We remember when Harvard trotted out a beautiful dog named "Queenie" at a Harvard-Yale football game in the Stadium some years ago as its mascot; but, after Harvard had lost the game, Queenie made a quick exit and was never again seen as a Harvard mascot. Many of those who saw Handsome Dan 2d at the 1933 game, serving as a losing mascot, expected to see him retire from that dignified position; but, judging from reports coming out of New Haven, Yale has the utmost confidence in her mascot, and wants him back at once. No doubt, the taking of the dog is only a prank, and he will be returned in due time; but in the meanwhile it is a doggone shame that he is A. W. O. L., as they say in the army.

Sporting Around the Hub

TUFTS' interscholastic basketball tournament reached the semifinal round last night at Medford, when a pair of Connecticut teams fought their way to victory. The feature game was Bridgeport Central High's 24-to-18 victory over Massachusetts' representative, Chelsea High. Kenny Ritchel and Pat Vitale were the spark plugs of the Bridgeport attack. Sol Nechtem was high scorer for Chelsea. Bristol High entered the final round by eliminating Pawtucket (R. I.) High, 23 to 11. The game was much closer than the score indicates, and only in the final minutes of play were the Bristol boys able to draw away from their rivals. Strangely enough, the final round brings together the two teams that battled in last week's tourney at Yale.

♣ ♣ ♣

Ronald Waite of West Medford claimed an unofficial world record for a single string of candlepins last night when he rolled 191 at the North Station Alleys. Waite was competing with the No. 2 team of the Boston & Maine League.

♣ ♣ ♣

Favorites advanced to the third round of the New England ping-pong championship tournament last night at the West End House. W. Chester Wells, Joseph Filipek and Julian Weiss, seeded No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively, all captured their first-round matches.

♣ ♣ ♣

By unanimous vote, Richard Steel '35 of Boston, a student in the Boston University School of Education, will continue as captain of the Terrier swimming team next season. He was varsity leader during the season just closed.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bill McKechnie's Braves played and lost their first exhibition game of the season yesterday to the Yankees. Lou Gehrig hit a long homer for the New York club and Babe Ruth contributed a great catch. Both lineups were made up chiefly of rookies and the young Yankees especially played a smart game of baseball.

Open Tournaments Flatly Rejected

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation rejected a proposal to permit amateurs to compete against professionals in open tournaments by a big majority at its annual meeting yesterday.

The proposal, embodied in a proposed change in the definition of the term amateur, was flatly rejected, but the door was left slightly open for amateurs to meet pros in occasional exhibition matches. Isolated matches between amateurs and pros came under the ban as definitely that of holding open tournaments. It was agreed, however, that in cases where such matches carry exceptional interest, they may be sanctioned by the international federation.

Louis J. Carruthers of New York, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was elected president of the international body afer carrying on a fight against the granting of too broad powers to the federation.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	4	16	102	97	50
Buffalo	19	11	13	85	84	49
London	18	8	17	71	79	44
Syracuse	18	4	21	114	130	40
Windsor	13	3	22	84	103	29
Cleveland	10	4	26	103	118	36

Result March 16

Detroit 4, London 3.

Olympics in First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 17—Detroit Olympics climbed into first place in the International Hockey League by defeating London Tecumsehs here last night, 4 to 3. Alex Disle scored twice for the Olympics, Carrigan and Marker ones. Pattiffgar and Gregg got the London goals.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (A.) 6, Boston (N.) 4.
Hollywood (P. C. L.) 7, Chicago (N.) 6.

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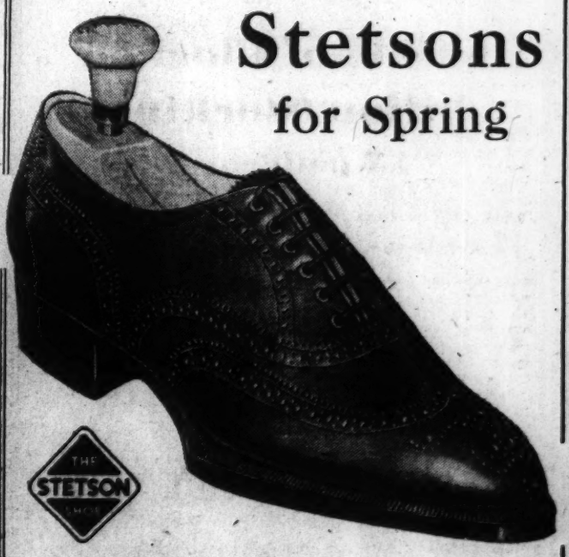
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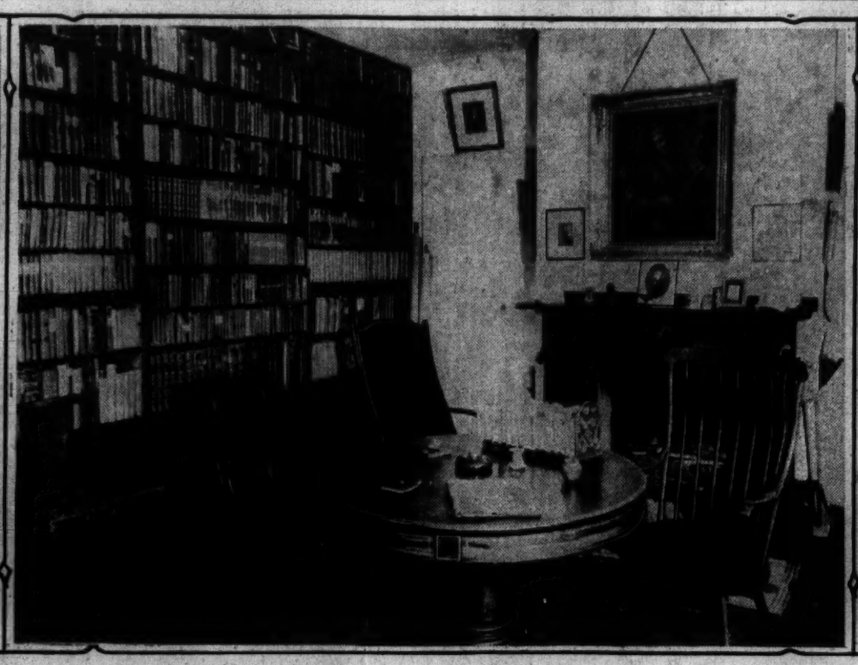


All photos by a staff photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Local as well as universal interest is attached to many of the settings arranged in the house of the Antiquarian Society at Concord, Mass., three of which are pictured above. A replica of Thoreau's Walden Pond hut is the subject of the view at the left, the furnishings being the same that he used there. The study of Emerson has been reconstructed as seen in the center picture, his library and its furnishings even to the least details being the philosopher-poet's personal belongings. At the right is shown a group of which the armchair is said to have been used by Emerson when he wrote the essay "Nature," also by still earlier Concord residents.

Valued Highly for Associations

By P. PEARL STRACHAN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VISITORS who register at the house of the Concord Antiquarian Society are expected to dip their pens into the inkstand which Nathaniel Hawthorne used when employed at the Custom House in Salem. A step or two across the hall, the portfolio of Ralph Waldo Emerson rests, just as he left it, upon his study table. In the little, whitewashed chamber upstairs, dedicated to the memory of Thoreau, lies the silent flute about which Louisa May Alcott wove her touching poem.

How natural to group together, in the fragrant rooms of the Antiquarian House, mimories of the three men who have brought such literary fame to Concord. Not so often are they thought of as intimate friends, sharing their play as well as their philosophy. Writing of the winter of 1843, Mrs. Hawthorne leaves the following delightful picture:

"One afternoon Mr. Emerson and Mr. Thoreau went skating down the river from the Old Manse with Mr. Hawthorne. Henry Thoreau is an experienced skater, and was figuring dithyrambic dances and Bacchic leaps on the ice, remarkable but very ugly, methought. Next him followed Mr. Hawthorne, who, wrapped in his cloak, moved like a self-impelled Grecian statue, stately and grave. Mr. Emerson closed the line—evidently too weary to hold himself erect, pitching head foremost, half lying on the air."

Every year come pilgrims from foreign lands and from all the states in the Union, to see the room which is an exact copy, even to details of the woodwork, of Emerson's study in the old homestead over the way. The very dimensions are the same, and loving hands of his descendants have carefully arranged the contents just as they were in the original room.

This is the only room in the Antiquarian House which the visitor may not enter. He may, however, by standing behind the clear glass door and partition, obtain a fairly comprehensive view of the interior; of the book-lined opposite wall, its filled shelves including many first editions which were constant companions of the meditative author; of the chair in which he sat, portfolio on lap, writing his poems and essays; of the portraits of his friends and the philosophers whom he admired. Near the doorway hangs a small calendar, turned these many years to the month of April, 1882. A row of faded red lettering across the top announces, "Baby Carriages, Easy Terms"; corresponding red letters at the foot of the page offer the recommendation: "Get Your Refrigerators Now."

Passing through the more elegantly furnished Empire and McIntire apartments on the second floor, one comes rather precipitately into the most frugal chamber of the house—the room of Thoreau. From the hut at Walden Pond, where this hermit-author chose to pursue his solitary dreaming and writing, have been brought the simple furnishings which he considered necessary there. His desk and draftsman's tools, his surveyor's chain, his walking stick and flute, his inkwell and quill pen, the cot on which he slept, some favorite books annotated in his own hand—these are among the chief items. A portrait of his brother, dear friend and companion of the "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," hangs above the desk. An autographed photograph of another friend, John Brown, lies on the table. There is a figurine of Uncle Tom and Little Eva, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, it is recorded, was the gift of a fugitive slave whom he had assisted in making his escape. Snowshoes made for him by his friends, the Indians, lie ready for one of his long tramps in the snow. And a set of pencils, the work of his hands, traces an indelible record of his almost primitive habit of industry.

Many Other Names Recalled

A Pembroke table was first the property of Mrs. Dorcas Barrett Gerrish, daughter of Col. James Barrett, commander of the Concord Minute Men. Later it belonged to Miss Sophia Thoreau, sister of Henry D. Thoreau. A quaint corner cupboard, containing pewter inherited from early Concord families, came from the Virginia Road house, in which Thoreau was born. Another cupboard holds a pewter communion service set used in the First Church of Concord. In the "Revolutionary" bedroom stands a high chest made, at the time the Old Manse was built in 1769 for the Rev. William Emerson, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Early "Delph Ware" and "East India Chiney Ware," exported to America during the first half of the eighteenth century, form part of an interesting collection of china and porcelain. Outstanding in this connection is the tea-set with the insignia of the Cincinnati—"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta A. D. 1783." This is enameled in colors and was brought from Canton, China, to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham by Capt. Samuel Shaw, who was one of the founders of the order. Captain Shaw was agent for the "Empress of China," said to be the first ship to sail directly to China from the United States.

A paneled chest of drawers bears the initials of the owner, Daniel Billings, whose ancestor, Nathaniel Billings, lived in Concord before 1640. A maple roundabout chair in the "Relic Room" was owned by Reuben Brown, who moved to Concord from Sudbury about 1760. The Windsor chair, with a broad writing arm, in the same room, was in the study of the Rev. Ezra Ripley, minister of the Concord church, who succeeded the Rev. William Emerson in the Old Manse. It was later used by both Hawthorne and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the latter wrote his essay "Nature" on its arm. Other interesting relics, include a primitive pair of spectacles owned by Thoreau's father; one of the two lanterns which were hung in the old North Tower as a signal to Paul Revere; the sword used by Col. James Barrett, commander of the Minute Men at Concord.

Facsimile Engravings Themselves Rare

Graphic records of the Lexington and Concord battles are retained in facsimiles of four engravings by Amos Doolittle, from drawings made on the battlegrounds by Ralph Earl shortly after that memorable nineteenth of April, 1775. The facsimiles were engraved by Sidney Smith, and published in 1903 in an edition of 75 copies, by Charles Goodspeed of Boston.

Among the many items in the collection which show the gradual transition from the Tudor to the Revolutionary period, from the vertical and horizontal lines of the William and Mary to the curved grace of the Queen Anne and Chippendale, are Windsor and New England wing chairs; Sheraton and Hepplewhite sofas, chairs and tables; slipper-foot chairs for bedrooms, popular in a day of bouffant skirts and tight stays, and charming little spinets. One of these, with keys of carved ivory and ebony inlaid with ivory, was made by Thomas Hitchcock, spinet maker in London from 1664 to 1703. Eagle-trimmed pieces are in the style of Samuel McIntyre, wood carver and architect of Salem, where his influence may still be seen in the eagle-decorated roofs of houses; furniture made by Joseph Hosmer, farmer, patriot, builder and cabinet maker of Concord, and lieutenant in a company of minute men, are some of the most interesting of the exhibits.

Now, Colored Blinds

Chicago

VENETIAN blinds are stepping into the color parade. Some of them are painted as many as 37 different shades and tints of the same color. Starting at the top with a delicate light blue, each lower slat is slightly darker, until at the very bottom indigo is reached. Others have the same gradations in other colors.

A very smart white Venetian blind was seen with the edge of each slat a cherry red, matching the red vertical tape on either side. For sun rooms, game rooms, or wherever one wants an extra lively decoration, the blind has a whole rainbow of colors, each slat slightly different—Chinese red, old blue, golden yellow, sage green, and what you will—a black slat punctuating here and there the ladder of hues.

Taste, As Buyers Show It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

VISITS to the furniture departments of several large retail stores here, and talks with their buyers, have resulted in a considerably strengthened respect for the taste of their average customer. That customer is the ultimate dictator of the sorts of designs that find their way to sales floors. It is his—more likely her—choice that makes designers' efforts classed in the final rating as "good" or "bad." If a line sells well, it gets the former; if poorly, the latter.

Stores may not place the credit for evident discriminating taste with customers, but are likely to stress their own astuteness in matters esthetic and to speak of educating the public. It seems to me that this education very often has moved in the opposite direction, and is consequently immeasurably more significant.

Customers Wiser Than Merchants

Eight or ten years ago a large establishment in another city invested many thousands of dollars in "Modern" furniture, bought mostly in France and the rest hastily built by American factories in what unschooled designers here guessed was the same style. It didn't sell, for the very good reason that it just didn't belong in American homes. Designers and store buyers found that out, after a few weeks, but the man and the woman customer knew it first, and instinctively. So they taught the store's buyers.

Two years later the store still had most of their original purchase of this furniture, and was offering it at 80 per cent discount, with the firm belief that they would "never handle the stuff again," as they said. But they did, very cautiously at first, and now have found what customers will buy and will come back for in increased amounts.

New Styles Gaining Favor

Things in Contemporary style seem to be going very well where the store's personnel is in sympathy with the type and studies the public's tastes enough to work in line with it. Apparently, this taste takes in these days little account of current fashion, if there is any fashion current just now. It seems to call for comfort and convenience and good looks (sometimes measured by the "I-know-what-I-like" standard) and—a low figure on the price tag. The last has become the bête noire of the institution that keeps its eyes on volume, but the customer has to be suited in this respect as well as in the matter of design.

Furniture of Contemporary design, or Modern, if the word suits better, can be made just as moderate in price as any other style in fairly good grade. Theoretically the Contemporary should be lower in cost, if of the same grade, but figures haven't worked out that way. This is due chiefly to the smaller scale of factory production on these items as compared with the more economical scale of so-called "Period" style production.

Some large New York retailers are able to place factory orders of such size that this excess expense is avoided and so can offer very attractive furniture of Contemporary manner at prices that are properly known as popular. The details of the designs may have been dictated in most part by the store staff, always acutely sensitive to the comments of customers.

In this way the keen and intelligent store executive, alert to style and trade activities abroad, constantly adapts the more advanced ideas of Europe to the fancies of Americans who have not progressed so far along these new paths. It seems that in this field fashions over there have toned down a good deal in recent years. This makes it easier to either accept them as they stand or to modify them for American consumption. This last seems to be what the most successful furniture department heads are doing, gaining a good following thereby.

Designs Improving In Quality

It is interesting to notice one point—that the designs selling best to the home buyer have definite features of simplicity, suitability for the use intended, and hold certain suggestions of one or another of several eighteenth century types. Often the suggestion is so slight that it may not be recognized by the buyer, who may look on the thing as wholly unlike anything "Colonial." Still, this subtle similarity wins favor, not, perhaps, because it is noticed and is "Colonial," but because it is some quality that all lastingly pleasing furniture should have. Just what that quality or group of qualities may be, we needn't stop now to inquire, enticing as the question is. The answer must hold something quite fundamental that it would be interesting to see uncovered.

One result has been the production of models that have come to be known as Early American. These are made wholly of maple and follow fairly closely the shapes of bureaus, tables, chests of drawers, chairs and beds, common among the middle-class American families of New England in the late 1700's. The finish of these pieces is a light brown stain that matches very well the aged tone that maple takes on naturally during a century or so—a finish which fits in pleasingly with a variety of color schemes now popular.

In these models there has to be some compromise between the old forms and present-day notions of convenience and comfort. As a whole, the adaptations are made without losing the character of the old-style forms, although some rather ill-considered shapes do crop up. One of the least excusable details is that which gives to the tops of tables or of bureaus such evidences of wear as would never be found on the most abused "antique," unless it were a meat-cutting board.

In the train of this commendable movement trails a motley group of pseudo adaptations that are sure to be missed before long, and which are no credit to their makers while they are in sight. These are a result of the prevailing rather sentimental enthusiasm for primitive, and even rustic, objects which should be classed as utensils, or equipment, not as furniture.

Some collectors of "antiques" acquire cobblers' benches, tool boxes of horseshoers, home weavers' shuttle boxes, and like relics, which have interest for their connection with crafts now for the most part of the past. As items in a historical display these and other tools might find a proper place. It is somewhat of a shock to see their shapes taken, with slight adaptations, as models for fireside seats, refreshment stands and holders for books and magazines.

No doubt these freakish things will soon lose the small attention they now have. The innate good taste of the buying public should not be long in passing its opinion to stores, and to manufacturers.

B. D.

Wall Papers For Ceilings?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE old white ceiling may be on its way to the discard. Some decorators would make ceilings almost as important as walls, by allowing the wall paper to continue overhead or by adopting ceiling paper with figures and patterns. This gives rooms a "closed top" and "finished" appearance.

Choosing papers for ceilings has been for a long time a more or less mechanical job. Father or brother or most anyone who pretended not to know much about what would look well on walls might be trusted to shut his eyes and pick out a suitable paper for the ceiling—just a white paper perhaps with a few silver lines indistinctly running through it, or a few faint little figures almost indistinguishable when pasted at ceiling height.

New trends were noted in Chicago in past months, when many wall-paper mills sent representatives here with samples of their new patterns, which were ready for the buying public this winter.

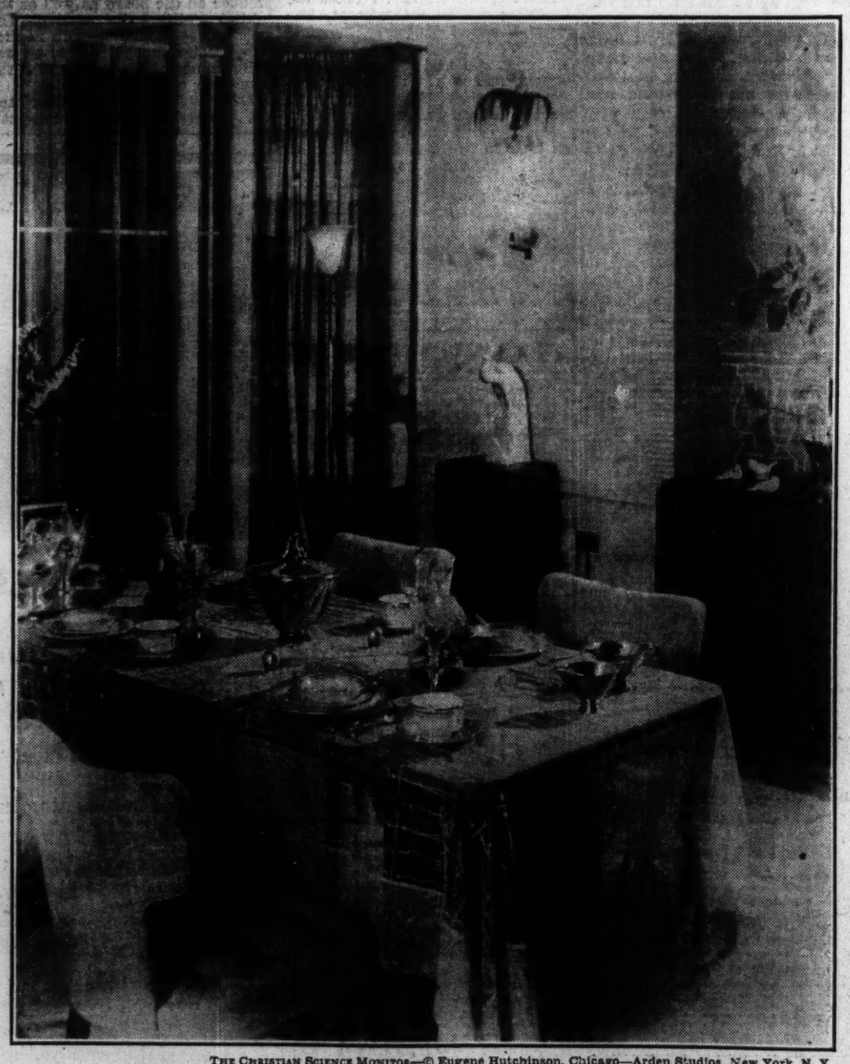
For a nursery, a clear yellow paper showed animals and buildings outlined in dark blue for the walls, and the same yellow with vivid, dark-blue stars for the ceiling. For a bath room the side walls covering had sea gulls swinging through billowy clouds, and for the ceiling, the same clouds with the birds eliminated. An interesting plaid paper for a game room or boys' room had exactly the same design though in fainter shades. A formal design for living-room walls was to be topped with a ceiling of gold rosettes.

After becoming accustomed to the idea of these matched rooms a person begins to wonder why someone did not try this long ago. After all, a white ceiling to some may suggest space and an airiness which he would not part with. To others it may seem unfinished, as whitewashed walls are. Who knows but that the day may come when a plain white ceiling may seem like an open automobile to people who prefer a limousine.

The tans and grays and nondescript colors chosen purposely for their "neutrality," because they stayed so well in the background, were very scarce at last summer's showing.

A swinging cornice, recently devised, offers a new type of window treatment. A bracket is screwed to the frame of the window so that a metal pin is slipped in, fastening the wooden cornice. The cornice with its drapery then can be swung around on the pin while the metal ornament for the tie back below is also swung back simultaneously.

The object of this, the manufacturers say, is to allow more light and ventilation whenever the family wishes to open back the draperies and let in as much as possible of the out-of-doors.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Eugene Hutchinson, Chicago—Arden Studios, New York, N. Y.

A DINING-ROOM SETTING OF A NOTABLE DELICACY AND HARMONY DONE IN CONTEMPORARY MANNER.

The decorative panel over the sideboard supplies the tone scheme for this intimate table arrangement. The panel is by Dufy and is done in rose, deep rose, yellow and green. The rug is rose also, as are the lights, while yellow appears in the gauze curtains, the heavy covering of the chairs, and the table china. Silver is found in the aluminum chair frames, in the tableware and in the sheer tablecloth. The sideboard and cabinet in dark gray harewood complete the chief features of an ensemble which blends richness with simplicity.

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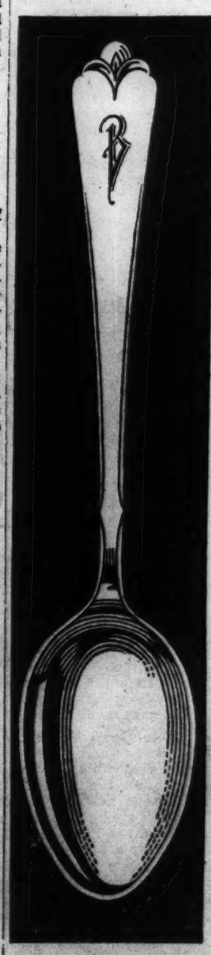

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The Editor's Puzzle

274

"Where [illegible] Billie said the new teacher and Mary? [illegible] Then [illegible] minutes [illegible] as well as the girl were around here and had been for quite awhile.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

To Match the Color in Every Room
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Progress in Education

Are You a Fair Teacher?

Have Your Schools an Honor Roll?

By a Superintendent's Wife

IF YOUR schools have an honor roll, who gets on it, the pupil who works hardest, or the pupil who has the most advantages?

You doubtless know boys similar to the two who live near me. Jack gets up early in the morning to deliver his papers. When he returns to hurry through his breakfast, it has probably become a cold one. Then he runs off to school. At 4 o'clock he carries another paper route, and comes home tired. After supper he takes out his books and sits wherever he can find room. But try as he will, he cannot keep his mind awake. No one pays any attention to him, and soon he slips off to bed. The next day, and the next, the same program. Saturdays and Sundays numerous other jobs are added to the paper routes.

At the end of the month his report card leaves something to be desired. The teachers tell him so; his mother tells him so; the principal calls him into the office and places his card with its 70's and 80's, beside that of Bertie, in the same room, with its 95's and 98's.

Just as Bad the Other Way

Now let us look at Bertie's day. He is allowed to sleep as late as possible. He bathes, dresses, eats a breakfast carefully supervised by mother, then that same mother takes him to school in her car. He arrives in good time—fresh, well-groomed, bright. After school he plays ball. After supper he sits down to his lessons. He is slow in arithmetic, so a tutor comes three evenings a week to coach him. At the end of the month his grades are read out to the class, probably in assembly. His name is on the Honor Roll that hangs in a conspicuous place, and is published in the local paper. Praise from teacher, parents, friends. Is it fair to either boy? Is it kind?

Last week I heard a teacher say, "If I had known about Jane Black's home when she was in my class I would have had more patience, and praised her sometimes. Her father and mother both work in a laundry, and there is a houseful of children. Jane tends babies, and cooks, and does about all the cleaning that is ever done. She has to do her studying late at night, and by that time she's all tired out. I don't see how she gets her lessons at all."

In school at the desk next to Jane's sits Carrie Endicott. Carrie's parents are well educated, the house is full of books, there is time to read, to see good pictures, to go to the opera. There is a warm, well-lighted room where she does her homework, at her own desk. Carrie has a brother studying journalism, and has visited her sister at Mount Holyoke. She does no housework, does not even brush her own hair at bedtime.

Jane is continually criticized; Carrie—well-dressed, sheltered Carrie—is always lauded, proclaimed as smart, with a long string of stars after her name on the Gold Star chart.

A Gold Star Pupil

Into the office of a superintendent came Robert, bringing a note that said he had been late again, and his work was far from satisfactory. Kindly questioning brought out the history of that morning: Robert had carried a paper route, then put a quarter of a ton of coal from the pavement into the cellar, then gone to the drug store for his sick father's medicine—and come to school late. The superintendent took him to the teacher, put his hand on the little chap's shoulder, and said, "Robert deserves a gold star for having come to school at all."

In my reading I ran across this: "You and I could not continue to fail day after day, and not break up morally." Yet that is exactly the situation we put up to these helpless, overburdened children.

Quoted from a "funny page": "Jimmie came home from school very happy and said, 'Mother, the teacher almost said something nice to me today!' The astonished mother asked in what way. 'She read the names of those who failed, and she didn't read mine!'" That was the nearest he had ever come to praise from her. Funny?

"But we are always urged to stimulate the pupils, to hold them up to their best." Surely. But poor overworked Jane ought to be encouraged to come up to her best, not Carrie's best. Does it really help Jane to see Carrie's name on the honor roll every month? To say nothing of Carrie.

We look back on the old dunce stool as barbarous. It at least was not two-edged.

George S. Dougherty, former Chief of Detectives of New York City, said: "There is nothing else so demoralizing to a man as to make him feel that he stands low in the esteem of other men." Children are fully as responsive.

The appeal must be made on a higher plane than gold stars. There is no greater stimulus to success than encouragement. Cour—heart. Encourage—to put heart into. Discourage—take heart out of.

Brought to Their Tiptoes

I had the pleasure of studying, for several semesters, under a woman who could encourage anyone who tried. In advising future teachers, she said repeatedly, "Every student has a best. Bring it out," and she practiced what she preached. More than once I saw her ask a question and receive an answer that went wide, very wide, of the mark. I never saw her mortify a sincere student. When a dull girl's reply showed the slightest thread of connection with the question, that teacher did exactly what a spider does—she worked up and down that slender thread, improving and elaborating until she had made it stout enough to form a basis for the structure which she wished to build. Once when there was absolutely no connection, she thought a moment, then, with an encouraging smile, "Yes—yes, I see what you are thinking of" (I am not sure that she did), "but we will have to leave that side of it for another time. This is the angle from which I want to study it today," and she went on, sparing the feelings of a shy girl.

Every student in that class was always being brought to her tiptoes by the encouragement and stimulus of that magnificent teacher. She seemed able to draw ideas out of persons in whom none had existed. That classroom was a joy and an inspiration. And there was no Honor Roll.

Competing Only With Herself

The pupil's past record furnishes a safe basis for measuring failure, or progress. When I had forgotten what little French I ever knew, I was invited to join a conversation class, several members of which had studied at the Sorbonne. I was by far the poorest Frenchman in the class, and everyone knew it. The instructor was a Parisian. At the conclusion of the first lesson he said to me, "Madame Henry, could you understand me?" "I understood exactly one word that you said this evening." And we laughed. At the close of the second lesson, in answer to his question I replied that I had understood two words.

"Attention, pupils! Madame Henry has made more progress than anyone else. She has improved 100 per cent!" Said in a joke, but a joke that was right side up.

One of our young professors had in his class a boy who had come poorly prepared, and had to work hard for every inch of progress. One day as Dr. V—— was explaining something after the others had gone, the boy looked up and said, "Oh, Dr. V—— I'm awful dumb. But I learn something from you every day!" The good Doctor encouraged him, and the boy graduated with creditable grades.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bring Your Scooters and Signals Which You Have Made and Let's Play Traffic."

Toy-Makers as Civic Assets

If They Are Law-Abiding Kindergartners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD boys and girls at the Melrose Kindergarten in the past few months have collected scrap materials and out of them made toys to supply their own need. Pupils coming to this kindergarten during the last few years have been coming from families where fathers have been out of work much of the time. In a majority of cases the mothers have had to work outside the home. In many cases the family has become dependent upon charity. The children have had little of the fun of the normal child.

The city of Oakland, by maintaining this and other kindergartens in spite of curtailed finances, has continued to meet its civic responsibility in looking after the welfare of its youngest citizens who might more easily develop into a menace rather than into an asset to society.

Law-abiding kindergartners make law-abiding citizens, says the principal, provided the schools which later receive these children abet the wholesome development begun in the kindergarten.

Wholesome work and play are a means of aiding adjustment and of overcoming anti-social tendencies. Such play rapidly developed as a result of the construction of and play with the toys made in the kindergarten. The young workmen learned the values of self-control and co-operation. Tools were shared. Plans were made and problems solved by mutual aid.

Scrap pieces of rope were found for the making of jump-ropes. The handles were painted and inexperienced childish feet soon learned rhythm and body control. As a result five-year-olds took on better physical coördination. The child gained in muscular control. This also resulted from the use of hammers, saws, brace and bit, and other tools in the building of the toys.

First lessons in citizenship and fair play developed from the choosing, trading, taking turns, and waiting for favored toys at play time. Observing the rights of others, besides looking after the wants of friends and smallest playmates, was encouraged.

The children learned to read and write simple numbers. They learned the simplest of combinations in addition.

Herein is an educational waste of the home and many of the schools, says this principal, who believes that due to the peculiar methods of learning of the very young child, many of the facts of arithmetic can be taught even before the child is five years old, provided his growth is normal. He is usually thwarted and delayed in his natural process of learning numbers until the first, second, and even third grades, when this process of learning is changing due to advanced growth.

By the time the child is six or seven or eight years old, he has passed through certain early learning stages which might have been used to advantage had the opportunity been seized at the correct time.

The toys that were made were kept in a play "toy store" built by the children in the kindergarten. Numbering the toys, writing the price tags, making toy money, measuring wood for sawing, and using the ruler for exactness were some of the means by which the children gained in ideas, in writing, and in reading of numbers. Writing calculations in record books facilitated this. The most advanced five-year-olds played a simplified game of dominoes in which adding was essential in keeping score.

Scooters and toy traffic signals were made and used in play at crossing streets and obeying signals.

The Parent

Expectancy Brings Obedience

Scotland

Dear Friends:

As I see letters are asked for dealing with punishment and obedience, I should like to share with you the experience I had when working at a London Nursery School.

It was found that an attitude of expecting obedience to any request was not only helpful but essential in obtaining quick and willing action from the children. By knowing that they naturally are obedient, alert and joyful, they are helped to be so and stay so.

When a new child came, we never gave her direct commands for the first few days while she was settling down and getting to know us. We said, "Would you mind shutting the door, Wendy?" Then if she "did mind" and the door was left open, "Shut the door, please, Wendy," in the tone of voice which takes obedience completely for granted.

The punishments were made as far as possible "to fit the crime," and shown as being the logical result of continued disobedience. They were always in the nature of a deprivation—therefore a negative punishment, instead of a positive one such as a "good smacking," or the old-fashioned shaking.

For instance, Robin continually behaved badly at meals, made dreadful faces over his greens, spilt half his pudding on the floor, and sometimes put spoonfuls of food into his neighbor's plate. It was explained to him that "the others don't want to have a messy table to sit at every day, and they don't like seeing ugly faces instead of your own face, so you will have to go away where they can't see you, and eat your dinner in another room." This always resulted in improved table manners, for who would want to eat dinner all alone when 20 children in the next room are having the most interesting conversation about the new tortoise?

Punishment was never held over the children's heads like a bogey, but they were told what would happen if they continued to disobey, and thus given a chance to avoid being punished.

I feel that punishment used as a threat when the child is being given a command, and before he has time to respond to it, deprives one of that attitude of expecting obedience which is so necessary, besides being unfair to the child. Obviously if one expected obedience, one would never say to a child, "Go and wash your hands or you can't have any chocolate." But if he persists in refusing to wash them, one is entitled to warn him that if he doesn't do so he can't expect any chocolate, "because no one eats chocolate with dirty hands."

I do so love the Parent Column, and the privilege of contributing to it every now and then.

(Miss) J. R.

* * *

Better Than Punishment

California

Dear Friends:

I always enjoy the Parent column and find many opportunities to put into practice its helpful suggestions as we have four boys between the ages of 3 and 16.

I am glad to share some of our experiences in finding better ways of helping them learn to do what is right than by arousing fear of punishment.

We try to remember that children need plenty of opportunity for the kind of play or other activities that interest them most at different ages. If we can provide for their needs in these ways we do not have many of the trying situations that so often lead to punishment. A little boy's desire to throw, climb, and jump may seem very annoying at times if one does not understand and give him a chance for such play where it can do no harm. In the same way we try to understand their needs as they grow older.

Recently I have been spending a little time with our little boy of 3 talking to him about different kinds of conduct, trying to make clear to him what we mean by such terms as loving, thoughtful, prompt, obedient, or helpful, as the case may be. If he waters the plants, or notices to straighten a rug, or plays quietly while I read, I thank him and tell him he is being helpful. Sometimes we plan what we can do for Daddy when he comes home at night that would be "thoughtful."

Of if the child has made some mistake, being rude or disobedient, we talk about what would have been the right thing to do. I was surprised a few days ago, when he was planning something, to have him look up at me and smile and say, "No, that wouldn't be thoughtful, would it, mother?"

We find with the older boys who are now all in high school and junior high that when we treat them with the same consideration and appreciation that we would show to our grown-up friends, they welcome our suggestions as to what is best to do under different circumstances.

Thank you for your lovely letters.

(Mrs.) V. H.

* * *

A Home Report Card and Bedtime Alarm Clock

Dear Parent Column:

Pennsylvania

I have two small boys—one 7 and the other 5½ years old—and have received so much helpful advice from this column that I should certainly miss it if it were ever discontinued.

Just recently I followed the suggestion of one parent of furnishing each child with two bottles or jars, one prettily decorated and the other an "ugly" one (a plain jelly glass or small tin box will do). Then when a rough push, a cross word or act occurred a bean was dropped by mother into the plain or "ugly" jar, not to be taken out until a kind word or act transferred it to the "pretty bottle." This has been so successful that we are all happily surprised to find occasionally that not only are there no beans left in the ugly bottles but that the pretty ones are rapidly filling up from the bean jar in the kitchen cupboard—the supply from the "ugly" bottles being delightfully exhausted as the habit of being considerate and loving to one another is formed.

I discovered the report card idea to be a good one also. The oldest child is enjoying his first year at school, and the suggestion of having a "home" report card came from him after hearing his grandfather remark one day what a lot of things there were for a little boy to learn.

So I cut cards of about the ordinary report-card size out of some pretty light-colored drawing paper—such as is used for kindergarten work. I ruled each into spaces, allowing for seven different subjects on which the boys were to be marked each Saturday. I chose the following subjects: Obedience, Patience, Neatness, Quietness, Thoughtfulness, Promptness and Table Manners. A's and B's are eagerly earned and a C is considered a warning that improvement is needed in that particular subject.

Bedtime has recently become less an hour to be dreaded and more of a lark since the boys have learned that when the kitchen alarm clock suddenly tinkles out "7:30—Bedtime!" the checker game must come to a close and the toys and games be put away for the night.

I would appreciate hearing from some mother regarding her handling of the "swearing" problem.

(Mrs.) C. L. F.

Charge It to My Husband

You and the Law Series—3

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

WHERE the husband and wife do not prove equally able to bear financial responsibility, money matters sometimes cause domestic unhappiness. In a case where the incapable one happens to be the wife, and bills begin to pour in, there may arise a sharp disagreement over certain heavy debts incurred without joint consent. Perhaps this continues until the husband forbids the wife to charge another thing. He gives her an allowance to run the household. She spends the allowance, but in spite of her husband's injunction she uses her account again with the butcher, the baker and the dressmaker. Does the husband have to pay these bills? He does, unless he gave notice to the stores where she had the accounts to discontinue them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Nell Witters

Drawn for

Sometimes When the Bills Come In.

When a man and wife set up a domestic establishment (that is, undertake to have a home of their own) and the man places his wife in charge of it, she has the implied authority as domestic manager to pledge her husband's credit for such supplies, services and the like as are ordinarily procured by a wife placed in charge of a similar establishment. These may include household supplies, domestic service, medical attendance, dentistry, clothing for herself and for the children. Even furniture and jewelry may be charged, as long as they are suitable to the husband's fortune and station in life.

What might be charged in one household could not be charged in another. A fur coat might be in keeping with the husband's style of living at the Joneses, but not at the Smiths down the street.

The fact that the wife is told not to charge and is given an allowance is presumably of no significance as long as the stores have no knowledge of the restriction on her power. States differ as to this, however.

Where the husband has not placed his wife in charge of his domestic establishment, but provides her with the necessaries of life, it seems she cannot pledge his credit against his will. However, if he allows her to open an account, he will be responsible until he notifies the stores to the contrary; or, if he ratifies an account opened without his consent by paying the bill or accepting the goods, he is responsible and the account may continue until he notifies the store that he will no longer be responsible.

A husband is not responsible for necessaries furnished his wife if she refuses to live with him through no fault of his. If she offers to come back and he refuses to receive her, then he becomes responsible.

Furthermore, if he forces her to leave, or if she leaves for justifiable cause, he is responsible for debts incurred for necessaries in keeping with his station in life unless he has made suitable provision for her. In other words, a husband must furnish necessaries for his wife whether she lives with him or not, unless she lives apart through no fault of his. But most states hold that he is not responsible for money she borrows even if she spends it for necessaries.

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Spain Maintains a Slogan

In Furthering Its Educational Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

LAST October there were opened in Spain 15,000 of the proposed 30,000 new state elementary schools. This achievement of building and equipping 15,000 schools in 2½ years offsets the all too common but erroneous impression that the slogan of the Spanish nature is mañana.

It was the happy privilege of the writer to visit in Madrid one of the most modern of these "groups," as the new school units are termed. This one was the "Grupo Pablo Iglesias," named in honor of that statesman and patriot whose benign face decorates the 50-centimos postage stamp of the present Spanish Republic. This building, a most up-to-date structure of brick and stucco, is situated not far from that busy center of Madrid, La Puerta del Sol, and lies opposite one of the numerous public parks of which Madrid is full.

Spaniards Love to Sing

As the writer entered the building there greeted him a burst of joyful singing from the general morning assembly in the auditorium. All Spaniards love to sing and this taste is fostered by the program of the new régime. A courteous Castillian custodian conducted me to the office of the principal who greeted me with typical Spanish graciousness and dignity and, in turn, introduced me to the Inspector General of Primary Education who, that day, happened to be visiting this particular unit. He was evidently pleased to greet a visitor from the United States whose system of public schools had long been a hoped-for model for the schools of the new régime.

The inspector spared no effort to show me about most thoroughly, taking me first to the spacious terraces on the roof where, under a cloudless Spanish sky, the white-smocked children were taking their mid-morning exercises. From here the inspector pointed out with justified pride the new playground adjacent to the school where the pupils enjoy their games after school hours, for the new system lays great stress on the salutary effect of games played in the open air.

Enthusiastic Teaching

From the roof we went to the immaculate cafeteria where later in the morning a simple meal is served free to the children before the short afternoon session. Lastly, I was conducted to the classrooms where I marveled at the earnest, happy faces of the pupils and at the evidently enthusiastic teaching of the "maestros" and "maestras," for men and women both are trained equally for teaching in the primary schools.

The rooms resembled in their layout and appointments those in the most modern American schools—large plate glass windows, Venetian blinds, and on the broad window sills plants and flowers. The furniture consisted of movable tables and chairs suitable to the size of the pupils, not the old-fashioned desks and benches. The pupils were busy with drawing, history, grammar and geography. I visited with great interest a class in this latter subject and marveled at the intelligent responses evoked by an excellent teacher, who illustrated his lesson not only with a map of his own drawing but also with designs, also made by himself.

During a temporary recess this teacher showed me the notebook he was obliged to prepare for the course. This contained an outline of the whole year's work and it was truly a work of art containing, as it did, models of the designs he would reproduce on the board as well as the subject matter to be covered. The walls were painted in soft neutral colors and, although the season was well advanced, the atmosphere of the rooms was cool and fresh.

The children were attentive and not unduly distracted from their work by the presence of a foreign visitor, although upon my entrance they paused a moment to rise and wish me Good Day and to express the hope that I had rested well—a common custom in a Spanish schoolroom. Each pupil wore a spotless white smock provided from home and required as sort of uniform for the classroom.

As I passed along the cool corridors at recess time the happy voices of those joyous school children seemed to bespeak a bright future for that newest of republics and for the revolutionary system of education so marvelously achieved in less than three years. Under the ægis of the new system all children are being required to attend state schools amidst light and laughter and song, under intelligent, sympathetic, and enthusiastic guidance. I was again reminded here, as elsewhere in Spain, of the slogan on the Spanish coat of arms, "Plus Ultra," still further, and realized what a forward step the Republic had taken in so short a time in her new educational program.

S. N. B.

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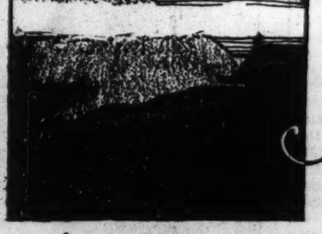

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The Home Forum

An Irish Homer

THE many ballad singers who sang their way through Ireland until a generation ago have left behind them few traces of themselves as individuals. Like the gypsies, and the tinkers whose vehement speech Synge relished and studied, they were part of the itinerant population, part of the rich anonymous life of the roads. Standing at the cross roads or on the street corners, they sang their songs to the passing crowds; at the same time offering for sale the long, fluttering strips of paper on which, below a worn wood-cut whose subject bore no relation except by the barest accident to the theme of the ballad, were rudely printed the wares they sang. Part vagabond, part wit, part musician, part poet, they have all but vanished: the newspapers, the movie, and the radio have inherited their audience; comfortable, well-fed scholars pore over and annotate their long strips of paper; university presses print, on hand-made-papered, typographically pretentious pages, what they in dirt and rags rhymed out to catch an ignorant public's hurried ear.

I have recently read hundreds of these street ballads and most of them are rubbish, lightened occasionally by some arresting phrase here and there, quaintly flavored by their authors' fondness for classical allusions and schoolmasterly polysyllables. Once in a great while one comes upon a violet among all these weeds, and I quote one such below; because, if it has not been printed before, I would rescue it and send it on its way again; or in the hope that, if it has been printed, someone will be able to identify it. It is not a genuine street ballad, of this I feel sure, though I read it on a ballad sheet. It is a lyric of lovely music and movement, or rather seven lines of one, for the last line has failed to print itself on the sheet. It has Cavalier accents, much of the delicate, attenuated quality of Carolinian song:

Maiden, why so sad and lonely?
Why these oft repeated sighs?
Is it hope deferred or only
Fancied woes than dew thine eyes?

Young and lovely, all thy moments
Ought to fleet on golden wings;
And thy pure heart's rich endowments,

. . .

But it is not of these ballads themselves that I would speak here, but of the most famous Irish street singer and reciter of the last century —Zozimus.

* * *

Unlike his fellows who roamed the counties, Zozimus was not itinerant, anything but that. Born about 1794 within that section of Dublin known picturesquely as the Liberties, districts which were granted to St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Comyn when it was founded in 1170, he lived his whole life within the shadow of the Cathedral, dwelling for years at number 16 St. Patrick's Street within a few blocks of Christ Church, walking daily streets mighty with memories of St. Patrick, Henry VIII, Swift and Vanessa, James II, William III, and Daniel O'Connell.

Tall, thin, dressed always in old frieze coat, corduroy trousers, battered beaver hat, heavy boots, his blackthorn swung on his wrist by a leather thong, he supported himself and his family by reciting ballads in the street. His favorite haunt was Carlisle Bridge. Thither daily he found his way; once there, he would spread out his long arms, and inquire in the deep guttural lisp which found so many imitators: "Gather 'round me boy, Gather 'round poor Zozimus, your friend, the poor dark man." Then he would begin one of his famous recitations.

One of the most famous of these was the one by which he got his name, for his real name was Michael Moran. This his "Great Recitation" was a long narrative poem telling the story of the meeting of Zozimus, a fifth century abbot, with Saint Mary in the deserts of Egypt. In the course of this poem the name Zozimus buzzed frequently, finally to alight for all time on Michael Moran.

Scarcely less famous was his immortal "Moses in the Bullrushes," which begins

In Egypt's kingdom, on the banks of Nile,
Great Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe in style;
And as it happened on that momentous day,
Mighty Moses, muffled up, lay in a wisp o' hay,
Just as she popped up and down to dry her skin,
She found the basket that the babe lay in.

This epic has all the vigor and naïveté that we find in the treatment of Biblical story in the Negro Spirituals. In their common love of vehement, richly figurative speech the Irish minstrel and the American Negro ned to each other across the wide Atlantic.

More fanciful and, I think, more humorous is his eulogy of St. Patrick; the first stanza of which I give here:

Saint Patrick was a gintleman, he came of decent people;
In Dublin town he built a Church, and upon't put a steeple;
His father was a Callaghan, his mother was a Brady,
His aunt was an O'Shaughnessy, and his uncle was a Grady.
Then success to bold St. Patrick's fist,
He was a saint so clever,
He gave the snakes and toads a twist,
And banished them for ever.

In this eulogy Zozimus has done with none what all the king's scholars and all the king's men have not been able to do—settle the vexed questions of St. Patrick's birthplace and parentage. But even if we didn't know that St. Patrick's father's name was Calpurnius, I should be a little suspicious of the uncle who was a Grady. I am afraid considerations of simple form influenced the poet's selection of a name.

* * *

We are fortunate enough to have preserved some of Zozimus's talk. He, too, had his Boswell. Once he was summoned before a magistrate on a charge of what today would be obstructing traffic, and his address to the bench on this occasion is in the great tradition of Ireland's patriots. When the magistrate told him he was not to collect crowds about him so as to obstruct the roadways, he replied:

That what I sing is the praises ov me native land; an' the highways shall sound with the voice of pathriotism. The Repale cry has gone forth, like the wings ov the mornin' (to borry a metaphor from an author I admire); the magic ov the sound has penethrated into every hovel, an' the people stand forth in their might. The mighty laider, great in his power, an' secure in the justice ov his cause, has proclaimed the triumph ov Freedom, an' the nation has responded to his call. Why, then, should I be idle? "To him that much is given, much will be expected." An' as a portion ov the poetic janius ov me counthry has descended upon me showlders, ragged an' wretched as the garmint that covers them, yet the cloth ov the prophet has not aroused more prophetic sintiments than I entertain, that me counthry shall be a free counthry! Homer sung the praises ov his counthry on the public highways; an' we are informed that dramatic performances wor performed in the streets, with nothin' else for a stage but a dust cart. Ah, gintlemin, if me productions contain an' thin' that's thraisonable you can punish me; but first hear me before you judge!

Zozimus was married twice. He left a wife and a son, who, it is said, came to America and settled in New York. Doubtless Zozimus's descendants walk the streets of American cities today, but I doubt if they do so as royally as their ancestor walked the Liberties of Dublin. An eccentric among eccentrics, Zozimus has had many imitators. A friend of his, one M'Grane, studied and imitated his voice, appearance, and manner with great success, and for years impersonated his illustrious model. Other imitators succeeded him in unbroken succession until the end of the century. The last Zozimus walked the streets of Dublin, clad not in frieze coat and beaver hat but in cricket costume, a peripatetic parody of the English national game; and, although he knew Dublin as well as did the first Zozimus, he insisted upon finding his way home by compass. So has the Zozimus dynasty ruled Dublin eccentricity for almost a century.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

Pasture Road

In intricate design
Of crystal ice,
Each hoof-print is a-shine
With filigree device.

—N. SHANNON MORTON, in *The Lyric.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Asbourne H. Porter

A Peasant's Cottage on the West Coast of Ireland

Aquarium

Among the green sea-grasses
Glides the translucent tribe.
Here are gold, with diaphanous
Pearl draperies trailing;
There royal blue and cardinal
Consort with dignity.
And orange water-parrakeet
Floats by a mimic whippoorwill,
Black, with eyes agog.
From that swaying seaweed
Large moon faces peer.
Some are thin disks
Like sand dollars,
Others lithe and long—
Speed-craft.
In open spaces wee minnows
Dart in silvery schools.
On the pebbly bottom
Snails are somersaulting!

CLARA L. BAXTER.

WHAT a pleasant holiday could be spent here, in this peaceful little peasant's cottage on the west coast of Ireland!

At full tide, the Atlantic approaches the stone wall in the foreground. So that only a few running steps are necessary and one may enjoy a refreshing swim.

In the spring, the lambs are herded into the wooden shed on the left, to be shorn of their winter coats.

There are three rooms in this cottage. The living room in the center has a brick floor and a large fireplace where turf is burned. The walls of the cottage are of dried mud, painted over with a mixture of chalk and lime.

And, as is characteristic of all Ireland, a visitor is sure to find a welcome here.

From the Nile to the Euphrates

We smoothly lifted into the air as the sun was piercing the heavy gray clouds on the horizon. Soon we could see what looked like muddy waters below in the dusky light but was later distinguished as tawny sand. Almost instantly and almost imperceptibly, we were going ninety miles an hour and were some twelve hundred feet up, passing northeast over the green Delta country of the Nile—canals, and villages, and railway trains with smoke curling out behind. Then, soaring to three thousand feet, we passed over the Suez Canal, that momentous link of Europe to the East. It seemed surprisingly narrow from the air. In the now clear light we had a view of Port Said to the left, and to the right the Gulf of Suez, the southern terminus, a part of the Red Sea. Suddenly, after all the green fields, teeming life and water, we were at 4:23 a. m., G. T., on the eastern side, flying over the north end of the blank desert el-Tih, the monotony of the scene broken only by the mountains of the Sinai Peninsula to the south. This desolate region was travelled by Moses and Aaron in the Exodus, and by Joseph and Mary, fleeing with the infant Jesus from Herod's decree of death for the first-born. Impassable though it appears, it was crossed by the armies of the Pharaohs pushing their conquest to Palmyra and Nineveh. The "frightful" kings of Assyria, who conquered Egypt as far as Thebes as well as the Persian Cambyses, also braved it.

At 5:35 we were directly over the Mediterranean, flying a bird-line to Gaza, Palestine. Even where we were, two thousand feet up, the pungent salt air penetrated the plane most noticeably. At 6:04, two hours from Cairo, we came winding down over green country, and made a beautifully easy landing on the very muddy field at Gaza. . . .

We were delayed at Gaza till 8:06 a. m., and then we embarked for our long pull over the Syrian desert. At 8:20 we were up 2500 feet and should have seen Jerusalem and Bethlehem, but, since the weather was bad, we soared above the clouds to 5200 feet. Then off the cloud we floated, the tumultuous, dark-red Judean hills appearing to the right, well studded with olive trees and patches of cultivation.

Still we mount—5600 feet, and the scene changes. Near the mouth of the Jordan an inferno of bare, tortured upheavals, then a sharp cliff, and 6800 feet down, the Dead Sea, startlingly green, lying twelve hundred feet below sea level. Swiftly we go above the clouds again, and we get only a glimpse of the sea as we pass the twisted and luridly colored eastern shore at 8:50. At 9 we descend to 3300 feet, over the fertile plain of Transjordania, and in a little while we cross the Hejaz Railway, now completed from Damascus to Medina.

At 9:25 one of the crew came back with a big, strange-looking pistol in his hand, opened the window by my side, looked out anxiously for some instants and then, choosing his moment, fired. Besides the sharp report there was much white smoke. I thought he was signaling a fort-like building in the desert below, that something was wrong; but he was firing simply to see from which direction the wind blew, so that we might land gracefully. Since we had a head wind and were heavily laden, we came down in this black basaltic desert to take on benzol from a storage tank, sunk, to serve in case of emergency, in the open country. . . .

Now a more disturbed country begins; basalt rocks everywhere, evidently fallen off the hills. Strange irregular lines of stones like fences with remains of towers at intervals, dot the country, which, I am told, have been pronounced by archæologists to be remnants of the life of stone-age men. . . .

We have now been for some time within the boundary of Irak and descended at 12:45 to Rutba Wells, the halfway station of the desert and the only watered spot between the western edges and the Euphrates. At this point the change is made, by an advance of one hour, from Cairo to Irak time, but, as before, Greenwich time prevailed aboard the plane. A fort and *khan* here, which was much used in the war, has been equipped with wireless and a camel-police patrol—a great innovation for the Bedouin, who alone used to people this plain. We got out, gazed on with curiosity by many venerable and picturesque Arabs, who, though they see planes twice a week, have evidently not yet abated their wonder.

At 1:45 p. m. we departed—soon up 2500 feet. Still desolate country, only broken by the black tents of the shepherds here and there in the ravines, and black animals hunting out the meagre pasture. The flocks of Abraham must have made just such a picture.

We crossed the Euphrates in the dark for we had lost time at two stops that morning. Soon the twinkling lights of Bagdad appeared, and at 4:05 G. T., circling over the Tigris, we landed by the spectacular magnesium blaze on the tip of our wing and the splendid green flares on the field.—From "The Modern Magic Carpet: Air-Jaunting Over the Ancient East," by MARIE BEALE. (Baltimore: Furst.)

Earliest Spring

Tossing his mane of snows in wildest eddies and tangles,
Lionlike March cometh in, hoarse, with tempestuous breath,
Through all the moaning chimneys, and 'thwart all the hollows and angles
Round the shuddering house. . . .

But in my heart I feel the life of the wood and the meadow
Thrilling the pulses that own kindred with fibres that lift
Bud and blade to the sunward, within the inscrutable shadow,
Deep in the oak's chill core, under the gathering drift.

—WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. Poems.

Betätigen, was wir wissen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN großer Musiker soll einmal gesagt haben: „Wenn ich 12 Stunden lang nicht übte, würde ich es wissen; wenn ich 24 Stunden lang nicht übte, würden meine Freunde es wissen; und wenn ich 36 Stunden lang nicht übte, würde jedermann es wissen!"

Der ernste Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der danach trachtet, des Menschen gottverliehene Vollkommenheit wirksamer auszudrücken, sollte über diese Worte nachdenken. Der Uneingeweihte hält es wahrscheinlich für unnötig, daß ein Meister der Musik so unablässig übe. Doch der Beifall der Zuhörer verbirgt dem großen Künstler die Tatsache nicht, daß man ohne beständige rechte Anstrengung Vollkommenheit weder erlangt noch sich bewahrt.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin der Wissenschaft des Christentums, die sie Christliche Wissenschaft nannte, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 449): „Du sollst das wohl betätigen, was du weißt, dann wirst du im Verhältnis zu deiner Ehrlichkeit und Treue vorwärtskommen—Eigenschaften, die den Erfolg in dieser Wissenschaft verbürgen". Der Schüler sollte daher stets auf der Hut sein, damit er bei seinem beständigen Trachten nach einem umfassenderen Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht außer acht läßt, daß es ebenso notwendig ist, zu betätigen, was er schon weiß. Der Schüler mag sagen, daß er noch sehr wenig von der Christlichen Wissenschaft wisse und daß ihm daher am meisten not tue, sich in die Bibel und in die Schriften der Mrs. Eddy zu vertiefen. Das mag sein; da er aber schon etwas von den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft weiß, sollte er sich fragen, ob er sie in entsprechendem Maße anwendet.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Nein und Ja" (S. 1): „Die Menschen sind, wenn sie von einer neuen Idee ergriffen werden, zuweilen ungeduldig; und wenn die öffentliche Meinung erregt ist, lassen sie sich leicht vom Strom der Gefühle fortreißen. Sie sollten sich dann zeitweilig vom Getümmel abwenden, um die wahre Idee in der Stille zu pflegen und ruhevoll ihre Tugenden zu betätigen".

„Tugend" wird erklärt als „Vortrefflichkeit, Rechtschaffenheit, Güte", lauter Eigenschaften des Menschen, der, wie die Bibel sagt, zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffen ist. Üben wir diese Tugenden so folgerichtig, wie ein Künstler fern vom überfüllten Saal auf seinem Instrumente übt? Jemand mag denken: Ich möchte gern üben, aber wie und wann kann ich beginnen? Wir können sofort beginnen. Wir mögen versucht sein zu denken, daß unser Bemühen, liebevoll, aufrichtig und gut zu sein, wenig dazu beitrage, das Himmelreich auf Erden aufzurichten. Wir möchten lieber ein hervorragendes Beispiel einer Heilung bieten oder uns tapferer für die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft einsetzen. Es ist das Ziel aller Christlichen Wissenschafter, erfolgreiche Heiler zu sein; aber niemand erreicht diesen Punkt, es sei denn, daß er sich zuerst fleißig darin übt, gut, aufrichtig und liebevoll zu sein.

Wendet der Irrtum immer noch ein, daß dies einfältig und langweilig sei? Dann können wir unsere Betätigung damit beginnen, daß wir eine solche Einflüsterung nachdrücklich verneinen. Kann es je einfältig sein, sich der Gegenwart Gottes, des Guten, bewußt zu sein? Würde es sich nicht ganz gewaltig lohnen, durch alle Stunden hindurch bewußt an Freude, Redlichkeit und Aufrichtigkeit festzuhalten? Wer zweifelt, ob es der Mühe wert sei, sollte versuchen, diese Eigenschaften nur einen einzigen Tag zu betätigen, und am Abend wird er gewiß die Wahrheit der Worte des Psalmisten zugeben: „Ein Tag in deinen Vorhöfen ist besser denn sonst tausend".

Den Aufrichtigen bieten sich jeden Tag neue Gelegenheiten zu treuerer Betätigung der Regeln der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Da mag z. B. jemand sein, den wir nicht gern haben, und wir haben uns damit entschuldigt, daß, wenn vielleicht auch nichts an ihm auszusetzen sei, wir doch wissen, daß wir wenig mit ihm gemein haben. Heißt das die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft betätigen? Sicher haben wir genug gelernt, um zu wissen, daß alle Kinder Gottes die Schönheit und die Herrlichkeit des Vaters haben und miteinander teilen können! Anders denken heißt diese Lehren direkt verneinen.

Eine Schülerin kränkte einmal unabsichtlich eine andere Arbeiterin. Als sie dies merkte und es geflissentlich wieder gut machen wollte, begann sie zu betätigen, was sie wußte. Sie hatte durch die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt, daß sie der Ausdruck des Lebens, Gottes, ist, und daß das Leben, das Gott verleiht, also nur ein Segen für alle sein kann. Noch am Abend desselben Tages begegnete sie der Arbeiterin wieder, die sie bis dahin für wenig interessant gehalten hatte, und ihre Unterhaltung erwies sich für beide als Erbauung und als der Anfang gegenseitiger Freundschaft.

Betätigen wir, was wir von der Christlichen Wissenschaft wissen, so können wir sicher sein, daß wir selber es durch die Freude, die unser Herz erfüllt, wissen werden. Und unsere Freunde, die so oft um uns weilen und die zu lieben und denen zu danken wir manchmal vergessen, werden es wissen. Und bald wird es jedermann durch unsern frohen Gesichtsausdruck wissen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

What the Actor Should Do

I have always felt that a play of Shakespeare, seen on the stage, should give one the impression of assisting at "a solemn music." The rhythm of Shakespeare's art is not fundamentally different from that of Beethoven, and *Romeo and Juliet* is a suite, *Hamlet* a symphony. To act either of these plays with whatever qualities of another kind, and to fail in producing this musical rhythm from beginning to end, is to fail in the very foundation. It has been said that Shakespeare will sacrifice his drama to his poetry, and even *Hamlet* has been quoted against him. But let *Hamlet* be rightly acted, and whatever has seemed mere meditation will be realized as a part of that thought which makes or waits on action. The outlines of the tragedy are crude, irresistible melodrama, still irresistible to the gallery; and the greatness of the play, though it comes to us by means of its poetry, comes to us legitimately as a growth out of melodrama.

I have often asked myself this question, when I have sat in the stalls watching a play, and having to write about it: is the success of this piece due to the playwright's skill or to the skill of the actors? Nor is any question more difficult to answer than this; which Lamb certainly does his best to answer in one of his underlined sentences, in regard to the actor. "He must be thinking all the while of his appearance, because he knows that all the while the spectators are judging it." And again when he says: "In fact, the things aimed at in theatrical representations are to arrest the spectator's eye upon the form and the gesture, and to give a more favorable hearing to what is spoken: it is not what the character is, but how he looks; not what he says, but how he speaks it." Was anything more fundamentally true ever said on what the actor *ought* to do? . . .

Every artist who has the sense of the sublime knows that the pure genius is essentially silent, and that his revelation has in it more of vision than of reality. For when he deigns to appear, he is constrained, under penalty of extinction, to lessen himself so as to pass into the Inaccessible. He creates; if he fails in creation, he is of necessity condemned to the utter darkness. He is the ordinator of chaos; he calls and disposes of the blind elements; and when we are uplifted in our admiration before some sublime work, it is not that he creates an idea in us; it is that, under the divine influence of the man of genius, this idea, which was in us, obscure to itself, is reawakened—From "Dramatis Personæ," by ARTHUR SYMONS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Practicing What We Know

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded that a great instrumentalist once said, "If I did not practice for twelve hours I would know it; if I did not practice for twenty-four hours my friends would know it; and if I did not practice for thirty-six hours everyone would know it!"

The earnest student of Christian Science, who is endeavoring more effectually to express man's God-given perfection, might well ponder these words. To the outsider it might possibly seem unnecessary that a master musician should need thus continually to practice. Yet the applause of audiences never hides from a great artist the fact that perfection is neither won nor retained without continuous right effort.

Mary Baker Eddy, speaking of the Science of Christianity which she discovered and named Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 449), "You should practise well what you know, and you will then advance in proportion to your honesty and fidelity,—qualities which insure success in this Science." Therefore the student should be ever on guard, lest in constantly striving for a wider understanding of Christian Science his eyes should be blinded to the equal necessity of practicing what he already knows. The student may say that he at present knows very little of Christian Science, and that therefore his greatest need is to study the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy. This may be so, but since he already knows something of the teachings of Christian Science, he might well ask himself if he is to that extent practicing it.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 1) that "men, when thrilled by a new idea, are sometimes impatient; and, when public sentiment is aroused, are liable to be borne on by the current of feeling. They should then turn temporarily from the tumult, for the silent cultivation of the true idea and the quiet practice of its virtues."

"Virtue" is defined as "excellence, uprightness, goodness," all of which are attributes of man, who as the Bible tells us is made in the image and likeness of God. Do we as consistently practice these virtues as an artist, far from crowded halls, practices on his instrument? Someone may think, I should like to practice, but how and when can I begin? We can begin right now! We may be tempted to think that to practice being loving, upright and good will do little towards bringing the kingdom of heaven on earth; we would rather present some outstanding example of healing, or make a more valiant stand for the truths of Christian Science. It is the aim of all Christian Scientists to be successful healers, but not one attains that point without first diligently practicing being good, upright, and loving.

Does error still argue that this seems dull and uninteresting? Then we can begin our practice by vigorously denying such a suggestion. Can it ever be dull to be conscious of the presence of God, good? Would it not be tremendously worth while consciously to remain through all the hours with joy, integrity, and uprightness? Those who doubt whether it would be worth the effort should try staying for a single day with those qualities; and at eventime they will surely know the truth of the words of the Psalmist, "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand"!

To the honest heart, every day unfolds fresh opportunities for a more faithful practice of the rules of Christian Science. For example, there may be someone whom we have not liked, and we have excused ourselves on the ground that we know, although this individual may be all right, we ourselves have little in common with him. Is this practicing what we know of the teachings of Christian Science? Surely we have learned enough to know that all God's children have the beauty and glory of the Father to share with one another! To think otherwise is a direct denial of these teachings.

A student once inadvertently offended another worker. Realizing this and being anxious to make amends, she began practicing what she knew. This student had learned through Christian Science that she expressed Life, God, and therefore the life that God bestowed could only be a blessing to all. The same evening she again met the worker whom she had so far thought of as rather uninteresting, and they engaged in a conversation that proved an inspiration to both of them, and the beginning of a mutual friendship.

If we will practice what we know of Christian Science, we may be sure that we ourselves will know it by the joy that will arise in our hearts. And our friends will know it—those friends who, being so often with us, we sometimes forget to love and thank. And very soon everyone will know it by the very gladness of our faces!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Financial: News and Comment

Price Movements Extremely Narrow In Dull Trading

Sagging Tendency Becomes More Pronounced in Last Half Hour

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Strike clouds continued to cast shadows over the stock market today and prices, after holding rather steady during most of the brief session, turned downward in the final half hour.

The volume expanded in the late selling wave, but the previous dullness was pronounced. The close was heavy. Losses of 1 to 2 or more points were suffered by leading issues. Several of the alcohols showed resistance, and the utilities were only a bit lower.

Shares of Case dropped more than 8 points and others, off around 2, included Allied Chemical, American Can, U. S. Smelting, Johns-Manville and Chrysler.

Among losers of fractions to a point were U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Douglass Aircraft and United Aircraft. Schenley, National Distillers and some of the other alcohol stocks held slight gains.

Threatened Motor Strike

Sentiment was only mildly improved following announcement that the walkout in the motor industry had been postponed until Wednesday in order to permit the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Administration to formulate new compromise proposals.

Disinclination of most traders to reënter the speculative arena until some of the existing uncertainties were clarified found a scarcity of bids, and a few sharp price recessions were attributed to this factor. Offerings, in most instances, however, did not appear to be urgent.

Special Counsel Pecora of the Senate Banking and Finance Committee paid a visit to the floor of the stock exchange and spent some time in watching the wheels go round. Members apparently did not attach any especial significance to the call. Work at Washington on redrafting the exchange control bill was understood to have progressed.

Word that General Johnson had reported to the President that he was hopeful of an early settlement of the automobile labor difficulties was received just before the market closed. At the same time, it was said the President had thus far not taken any part in efforts to adjust the strike difficulties.

Foreigners Cannot Buy Stock in New Mexican Oil Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, March 17—With a cautioning sentence at the top of a series of full-page advertisements appearing in all the Mexico City daily newspapers, the Mexican Government's oil corporation this week launched a drive for public subscriptions of 10,000,000 pesos stock in its 20,000,000 peso organization. The sentence, in not very large type, simply says, "Foreigners cannot acquire stock in this corporation."

Under the name "Petroleos de Mexico," the corporation came into existence as a result of a Presidential decree late last year, a decree in which many saw the first large-scale direct participation of the "Government in business" and a practical result of the policy expounded both by President Abelardo Rodriguez and by the political dictator of Mexico, General Plutarco Elias Calles, about "ultimate socialization" of the basic industries of the country.

To what extent the fears of private oil companies regarding competition from the state-controlled concern may be realized, it is hard to tell at present, but it undoubtedly will have weight, especially on the domestic market.

By means of lowered cost of production through advantages which a government-controlled organization naturally acquires, the Ministry of National Economy hopes to reduce the cost of oil and gasoline not only to the urban consumer but to farmers and industrialists, and thus to bring about a general stimulus to national industry and agriculture.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

12:15 Net

	Open	High	Low	p.m.	Chg
May	12.20	12.21	12.10	12.13	—.04
July	12.31	12.33	12.22	12.24	—.04
October	12.47	12.47	12.35	12.36	—.04
December	12.56	12.57	12.47	12.47	—.05
January	12.62	12.62	12.51	12.51	—.10

Spots 12.35.

Liverpool

May	6.24	6.27	6.23	6.27	+.02
July	6.21	6.22	6.20	6.22	+.02
October	6.18	6.22	6.18	6.22	+.02
December	6.23	6.23	6.23	6.23	
January	6.23	6.23	6.20	6.23	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Dividend Declarations

Tidewater Association Oil Company declared the $1.50 quarterly dividend which was due July 1, 1933, on the 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock and also declared $1 a share in part payment of the quarterly dividend due Oct. 1 last year. Both are payable on April 1 to stock of record March 26.

Foreign Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 cumulative first preferred shares, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 30.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The United States Pipe & Foundry Company reports 1933 net loss of $71,453, compared with loss of $1,273,864 in 1932. Current assets as of Dec. 31 last were $13,505,444 and current liabilities $855,542, compared, respectively, with $14,441,043 and $913,214 at the end of 1932.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
September	105.1	105.1	104.3B
October	105.5	105.5	104.7B

B—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.17	Mar.16
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
34⅜	16	.1	Adams Millis	1300	33⅜	31⅞	31⅞		33½
11¼	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	10⅛	10¼	10¼		10½
106¼	95½	.37	Air Reduction	100	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝		97⅝
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3000	21⅝	21	21⅛		21⅝
8¼	3½	..	Allegheny Corp	2100	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝		3⅞
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww XIX	400	8¼	8¼	8⅜		8
12½	5¼	..	Allegheny pf xw	100	8	8	8		7
13½	8¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		7
160¾	144	.6	Allied Chem	700	148¾	148½	148½		150½
33¾	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1600	19¾	19½	19⅛		18¾
7⅝	4	..	Amal Leather	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		6
50⅜	41½	.2	Amerada	1000	49	48	49		49
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		18⅝
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10⅝	10½	10½		11
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	31⅜	31⅜	31¼		31
107	86	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	108¼	104⅞	108¼		105½
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	1600	106	97½	98		100½
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	141	141	141		
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	28¾	28¼	28¼		28¾
31½	20⅝	..	Am Chain pf	100	27	27	27		
35½	25	1	Am Coal	10	29	29	29		
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	52⅛	50½	50½		51
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	3¼	3¼		3¼
13¾	7⅞	..	Am & For Pow	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		10¼
22⅜	17¼	7	Am Hawaiian	300	20½	20	20⅛		20¼
10½	7¼	..	Am Mide & L	100	10	10	10		10¼
11	6⅛	..	Am International	500	8¼	8⅛	8⅛		9
1⅞	¾	..	Am La France	400	1⅛	1	1⅛		1
6¼	4	..	Am La Fr pf	30	6	6	6		6¼
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	300	36	35½	35½		36½
74⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼		71
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	900	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜		23¼
34¾	21	1½	Am Rwsft & Ref	3900	44½	43¼	43¼		43⅝
12¼	5½	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		9¼
26¼	13⅞	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	200	21	20½	20½		20⅞
17⅝	13½	..	Am Radiator	3000	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜		14⅝
28⅛	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1000	24¼	23⅝	23⅝		24¼
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	26	25	25		26¾
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	44½	43¼	43¼		43⅝
94½	71¼	..	Am SmRfg 6% pf	100	81	81	81		
41¼	31¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛		31⅝
126¼	107¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	1700	119¾	118¾	118¾		119¼
13	4½	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
38¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	90	22	21	21		22
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4700	30½	29¾	30⅛		30⅝
17⅛	11⅝	..	Am Woolen	700	14	13½	13¾		14
83¾	61¼	..	Am Woolen pf	200	74	73¾	73¾		
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	1700	4	3⅞	3⅞		3⅞
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	14	13¾	13¾		14
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	1700	15	14⅝	14⅝		15
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21	20¾	21		
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	31	31	31		31½
8	7⅝	7	Armour Del pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		8
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	3600	6	6	6		6
3⅝	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	700	3	3	3		3⅛
64½	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3900	61½	60¼	61		59¾
10	8⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		7¼
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		2⅜
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝		16¼
73⅜	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1400	67¼	66⅝	66⅞		67½
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	200	48	47¾	47¾		48½
35¼	28¼	.1	Atl Refining	1400	31⅝	31	31		31⅝
55½	35¼	.5b	Atlas Powder	100	51½	51¼	51⅛		50⅞
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	98	98	98		99¼
16¼	7¼	..	Atlas Tack	200	15½	14¾	14¾		15½
57⅜	47¾	.2	Auburn Auto	1000	54¼	52¾	53⅝		54
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	15⅝	15	15		15½
10¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	8¼	8	8		8¼

—B—

18	11	..	Baldwin Loco	3000	13¾	13¼	13¼		13¾
55	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	50	50	50		52
34½	23¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	30¼	29¾	29⅞		30½
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	32¾	32¾	33¼		33¾
99	86½	8½	Bamberger pf	30	99	99	99		99
46¼	39½	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¾	42¾		
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼		5½
36	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞		
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	8¼	8¼	8¼		8¼
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	60½	60½	60½		61
14¼	8⅛	..	Belding Hem	1900	13⅜	13¼	13¼		13⅝
18	12¼	1½	Beneil Ind L	2000	18	17¼	17¼		17⅛
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	19½	18⅝	19		19¼
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	900	33	32	32		32½
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	4700	43	42	42⅝		43⅜
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	74¾	74	74		
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜		37
15¼	10¾	..	Blaw Knox	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛		14
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	58¼	58⅛	58⅛		59
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1900	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛		23½
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	600	25⅜	25	25		25⅝
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1700	15⅜	15	15		15⅜
38¼	30¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	31¼	30¾	30¾		31⅜
80½	61	.8	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73	73	73		
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	4100	10⅞	9⅝	10		9¾
9⅜	6¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		7¼
7⅞	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		5⅞
37¾	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	130	30¾	30	30		30
5⅜	3¾	..	Budd Wheel	500	4½	4	4		4½
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	12⅜	12¾	12⅝		13
6	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	5¾	5¾	5⅝		
19¾	15	.40	Burroughs Add	500	16¼	16¼	16¼		16⅝
3⅞	2½	..	Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3		4.7
6	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	300	27¾	27	27		27

—C—

27½	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	300	26	26	25		
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	14¾	14	14		14¼
6¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5	5	5		5
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	25½	25½	25½		
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	17¼	16¾	16¾		17¼
88	70	5	Caro C&O pf	30	87	87	87		
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	300	74¼	69½	70⅝		72⅜
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	200	72	71⅜	71⅝		72⅝
32⅜	23¼	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	29½	29⅜	29⅜		29⅞
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	1400	39½	38½	38½		39⅝
14½	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	300	14	13	14		13½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		10¼
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	3000	35¾	34	34⅝		35
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	6	5⅝	6		5⅝
31	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	28½	28½	28½		
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	41½	41½	41½		41½
46¾	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	45	44¾	44¾		44¾
5½	3¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	6¾	6¾	6¾		6¾
13¼	6½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	11¼	11	11		11¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1300	13⅜	13½	13⅜		13⅝
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	25¾	24¼	24¼		24⅝
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8		8½
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20¾	20⅜	20⅜		
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		5
9⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chichasha Cot O	200	27⅜	27½	27½		27½
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	200	10⅛	9¾	10⅛		10
60¾	49⅞	1	Chrysler	35200	53⅜	51⅞	52¼		53¾
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21½	21½	21½		21⅝
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	78½	78½	78½		78½
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛		1⅛
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾
39¾	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	38	38	38		
18½	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	17	16½	16½		17
28½	18	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	1400	24¾	24½	24½		24¾
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6½	6½	6½		6⅜
19¼	11½	.50b	Columbia Gas	3200	16	15⅜	15⅜		16
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf B	40	64	64	64		64
27½	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	28½	27½	27⅞		27
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	500	69½	68¾	69		70
32	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	800	31½	30¾	30¾		31⅝
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝		
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	48¾	48¾	48¾		48
573	353¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	56	56	56		56½
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	29	27½	27⅝		27⅝
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	2200	3½	3¾	3¾		3¾
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝		39¾
31½	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞		28
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
17½	10⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	500	16¼	16	16		16
47⅝	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	1200	39¾	39½	39½		39¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	89¾	89¼	89¼		89
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		3
14¼	9¾	.38b	Consol Oil	2200	12⅝	12½	12½		12¾
110	198	8	Consol Oil pf	100	110	110	110		
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cupf	800	5½	5½	5½		5½
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	90	1⅝	1½	1½		1⅝
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	300	4	3⅞	4		4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		12¼
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	60	60	60		60
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	600	78	76⅝	77		78½
34¾	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	31½	31½	31½		31
17⅝	9⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		11⅝
20⅜	16½	..	Cont Oil	100	18¾	18½	18½		18¾
84½	71	3	Corn Products	100	72	72	72		72¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	400	7⅝	7¼	7¼		
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜		32½
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	31¼	30½	30½		30⅞
6¼	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	600	5⅝	5½	5½		5⅝
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		2½
9½	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝		7⅞
47⅜	30⅝	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	39	39	39		40
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	45½	45½	45½		45½
26¼	13⅜	..	Curtis Publishing	300	24	23¾	23¾		24¼
71	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	70	70	70		70
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	4½	4¼	4¼		4⅜
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8800	11	10½	10½		10⅞

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	1200	30¼	29½	29¾		30
15½	11¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜		
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	800	64¼	64⅞	63⅞		64
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	900	29½	28½	28½		29
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	9½	9½	9½		
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	81	81	81		
28½	24¾	1	Diamond Match	200	26	24¾	24¾		24¾
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30¾	30	30		
38¾	32	1⅞	Dome Mines	1700	38	37¾	37¾		37⅝
23	19	1.20⅞	Dominion Stores	300	21	21	21		21
18½	14¼	..	Douglas A	31600	27½	26¼	26½		27⅜
11¾	7½	..	Dresser B	300	10½	10½	10½		11
103⅞	90¾	2	du Pont de Nem	1600	97	95¼	96		97
120	115	6	du Pont deb	100	120	120	120		119½
100	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99½	99½	99½		100

—E—

12¾	5¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	00	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		10½
93¾	70	3	Eastman Kodak	900	90½	89½	89½		89½
22⅝	13¼	.25c	Eaton Mfg	300	20¼	20	20		20⅜
19¼	11⅜	..	Ellington Schild	600	17½	17¼	17¼		17½
31⅝	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	28⅛	27⅝	28		28⅞
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1400	6½	6¼	6¼		6½
7⅞	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6	6	6		6⅛
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	7½	7½	7¼		7⅝
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾		
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	14½	14½	14½		14
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	48¾	46¾	46¾		47
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		5¾
10⅝	8½	1	Equitable Of Ill	700	9¼	9¼	9¼		9
24⅞	13⅝	..	Erie RR	300	22¼	21⅞	21⅞		22
14⅜	7⅝	3e	Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12		12
23⅝	9	..	Evans Products	900	20½	20	20		20½
9	4	..	Exchange Buffet	60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝

—F—

7¾	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	3000	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
10⅝	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	900	10½	10⅛	10⅛		10½
8¾	6½	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝
5	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		3⅛
61½	54¾	2½	First Nat Stores	400	55¼	55	55¼		55½
17⅝	9⅝	..	Follansbee B	700	14	13⅝	13⅜		13½
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	19	19	19		19¾
80	60	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	80	80	80		80
17⅝	12¼	..	Fox Film A	900	15¾	15⅝	15⅝		15¾
63	26½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	63¼	63¼	63¼		63½
56⅜	43¾	3	Freeport Texas	800	43½	43	43		43½
17	9	..	Fuller 3pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼		14¼

—G—

11½	7¾	..	Gen Am Inv	300	10	10	10		10¼
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	3400	39¼	39½	39½		40
14⅝	11	1	Gen Baking	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	800	8¼	8	8¼		8¼
39⅜	25⅜	..	Gen Cable	400	8½	8	8½		8½
38⅝	18½	.80	Gen Electric	7800	22¾	21⅝	21⅞		22⅛
36⅝	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	400	33⅞	33¾	33⅞		34
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅞	1¼	1¼		1¼
19	9½	..	Gen G & E ev pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
64⅛	54	3	Gen Mills	700	55½	55	55		55¼
43	33¼	1	Gen Motors	57700	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜		37½
99⅛	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾		
16	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	16	15	16		16
4¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	4	4	4		4
45⅝	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	43	43	43		
3¾	1⅝	..	Gen Realty	600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝
36⅝	16	..	Gen Rity pf ww	100	22¾	22¾	22¾		
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	18	18	18		18
48	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	47½	47½	47¾		
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract et	300	15	15	15		15¼
13⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	700	11	10⅜	10⅝		10¾
5⅝	4½	..	Gimbel Bros	1100	5¼	5¼	5¼		5½
34½	15⅝	1	Glidden	1600	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜		23½
99½	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	97½	97½	97½		
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8¾	8¼	8⅝		8½
22⅝	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	400	20	20	20		20¼
18	12⅝	..	Goodrich	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝		16
59⅞	40	..	Goodrich pf	100	55	55	55		55
41¾	33⅝	..	Goodyear	700	37½	37	37		38½
11

Financial: News and Comment

Washington News Largely Governs Wheat Quotations

Moderate Recovery Follows Sharp Break From Top Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17 — Wheat price movements this week have been dominated largely by Washington developments, there being considerable buying early in the week on reports indicating silver legislation would go through, with other indications of further inflationary steps. Later in the week selling started on Secretary Morgenthau's statement that no change in the status of silver was contemplated at this time.

A precipitate break in silver prices with weakness in stocks and cotton started selling of wheat, with a break of nearly 3 cents from the recent top. On the decline selling spent its force easily, with buying resistance stiffening rather automatically, causing a moderate recovery.

Favorable Crop News

Crop news was a little more favorable especially from Kansas, where there has been improvement quite generally through the State. However, the deficiency in sub-soil moisture is general from the Texas Pan-Handle north to the Canadian line, which will call for generous rain through the early part of the growing season.

An unusual feature developed in the shipment of 18,000 bushels of wheat from Argentina to the United States. Exporters did not think this had much significance, as it was destined for New Orleans to be placed in bond, and presumably exported later to Mexico. However, it did call attention to the fact that our prices are not a great deal out of line for cheap wheat imports.

Domestic cash trade conditions continued satisfactory with small receipts the rule, rapidly decreasing visible stocks and continued fair absorption by mills. The Government report on intention to plant spring wheat indicated a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the harvested acreage of last year.

There has been some scattered liquidation in May wheat, and also considerable changing over from May to deferred deliveries. As a result the deferred months have gone to a small premium over the near delivery. The open interest in May is still heavy.

Hope to Cut Tax

Representatives of the grain exchanges who have been working on the tax proposition on grain transactions express hope that the present tax on such transactions may be reduced. Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, head of the grain futures administration, was quoted as recommending a reduction from five cents per hundred dollar valuation to one cent per hundred dollars. This would make a tremendous difference in the cost of doing business, especially for professional operators.

Liverpool wheat prices are not far from the all-time lows, and there has been considerable buying of futures there. European buying is of small proportions, and the offerings from export countries are still far in excess of actual requirements abroad.

Corn was strengthened for a time by the bullish Argentine developments including continued wet weather, and a sharp advance in the price of old corn, which put March corn at Buenos Aires at a premium over Chicago May corn. There were reports of a few small lots of American corn worked from the Gulf for export.

The Government report on intention to plant indicated a reduction of approximately 10 per cent in the corn acreage. Oats and barley areas will be increased. Late in the week corn buying was checked by larger receipts, heavier selling by the country and the sluggish shipping demand.

Atchison, Topeka @ Santa Fe

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway reports net loss of $732,344 for January after taxes and charges, compared with loss of $961,-563 for the same 1933 month. Current assets on Jan. 31 totaled $50,207,288 compared with $47,744,838 a year ago, while current liabilities amounted to $17,117,043 compared with $15,816,588.

Jewel Tea Company Sales

NEW YORK, March 17—Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reports that its sales for the four weeks ended Feb. 24 were $1,276,473, an increase of 20.2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The average number of store units in operation was 1480 in 1934 and 1426 in 1933.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 94

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable March 31, 1934, to preferred stockholders of record March 29. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

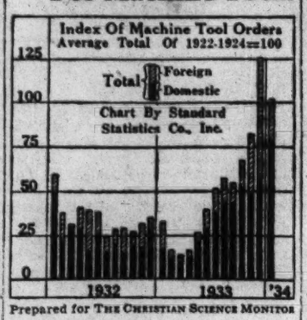
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10

Foreign Markets For Machine Tools



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart, based on monthly reports to the National Machine Tool Builders Association, shows the relative importance of the foreign market for machine tools.

Enactment of pending tariff proposals would be particularly favorable to this industry.

Wholesale Prices Continue Advance In March 15 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Again wholesale commodity prices have moved into higher ground. During the week ended March 15 prices advanced by three-tenths of 1 per cent and at present are 73.8 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.6 per cent for the week ended March 3, according to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The index is the highest since April, 1931, when the index stood at 74.8 per cent.

The rise this week was largely due to the continued rise in the market price of foods and metals and metal products.

As compared with the post-war low point of the year 1933 (week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6, prices are up nearly 24 per cent. The index is 22½ per cent higher than for the corresponding week of last year and 11 per cent above the week of March 12, 1932, when the general average was 66.5 per cent of the 1926 prices.

	Week Ended			P.C. Chg Dec. 30 to Mr. 10 '33-'34
	Mar. 10 1934	Mr. 3 1934	Dec. 26 1933	Mr. 10 1933
All commodities	73.8	73.6	70.8	+ 4.2
Farm products	82.0	82.0	76.0	+ 10.7
Foods	82.1	81.5	82.5	+ 3.0
Hides & Leath prods	89.0	89.2	88.6	+ 0.7
Textile products	76.3	76.6	76.0	+ 0.4
Fuel & light'g mats.	73.3	73.5	74.5	- 2.0
Metals & met prods	88.4	88.1	83.3	+ 3.7
Building materials	69.2	68.6	68.4	+ 0.9
Chemicals & drugs	75.7	75.6	73.3	+ 3.3
Housefurnish'g gds.	82.5	82.2	81.8	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous	68.8	68.6	65.6	+ 4.9
All commodit's other than fm prds & fds	73.7	73.6	77.6	+ 1.4

Furniture Industry Of Canada Decides On Tentative Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The furniture industry of Canada has been studied for the past several months, and after discussion of these reports at the recent annual meeting here of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Canada, a draft code was drawn up and sent to the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada. The suggested legislation would, it is believed, place control of furniture manufacture "within limits soundly defined by the Government and so designed as to protect the interests of employees, manufacturers and consumers."

The tentative plan for coding the industry suggested that all furniture producers become members of the association for purpose of self-government under the suggested legislation; that minimum wage scales be established for both male and female; that no manufacturer may sell furniture below cost, that cost to be defined by the code, except in certain specified cases; that all furniture be graded; that any infringement of the code by a manufacturer be considered an offense; that all retailers display the grade tag prominently; and that investigations of alleged infringements must be undertaken on complaint of employees or manufacturers.

Warns Argentina Against High Tariff Policy

BUENOS AIRES, March 17 (AP)—The Bolsa de Comercio—the Buenos Aires stock exchange—warned Argentina in a report read in its annual meeting that over-protection of infant industry in enthusiasm for home manufacture would jeopardize the foreign markets for Argentine foodstuffs.

These markets, said the report, are vastly more important to national economy than is manufacturing.

"The system of customs barriers created by certain countries is intensifying the effects of the prevailing crisis," said the Balsa report. "Argentina is under no necessity to follow the others' course. On the contrary, Argentina with a production greatly exceeding her consumption ought to see this economic policy as a serious obstacle to her export trade."

Engineers Public Service Earnings Off $2,388,185

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1934, consolidated gross earnings of $41,756,990 and consolidated net operating revenue of $18,-246,992, which compare with $44,-145,175 and $20,082,868, respectively, for the previous 12 months.

Balance of these earnings for dividends on preferred stock of Engineers Public Service Company for the current 12 months was $1,216,-766, which compares with $4,015,-702 for the previous year. Preferred dividend requirements were $9,228,-549.

Trade Prospects Please Austrians On Scouting Tour

Commission Sails Home Much Encouraged by Better Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—The Austrian Trade Commission, headed by Dr. Otto Boehler, is on its way home today encouraged by the knowledge that President Roosevelt is keenly interested in improving trade relations between the United States and Austria and confident that the flow of commodities between the United States and Austria will soon increase.

The commission, which was appointed by the Austrian Department of Commerce, arrived in this country Feb. 17 to study the possibilities of stimulating trade between the United States and Austria. It left here on board the steamship Conte Di Savoia of the Italian Line, today, and will report to Chancellor Dollfuss and the Chamber of Commerce on its arrival in Vienna.

The commission conferred with President Roosevelt, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and was much impressed by the interest the President and his Cabinet members showed in increasing the foreign trade of the United States, Dr. Boehler told a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor.

Expect Improvement

"The United States' tariff is not favorable to imports from Austria now, but I am sure that just as soon as the tariff-making powers are turned over to President Roosevelt, modifications in the rates will be made that will encourage our exports," Dr. Boehler said.

"The best nationalistic policy for any country is to encourage international trade. That has always been the policy of Austria, and the present Government, under Chancellor Dollfuss, is very much awake to the importance of it."

The commission's most important accomplishment while in this country was in getting all the big department store executives to decide to send their buyers to Vienna regularly, beginning with their next trips abroad, to purchase Austrian products for sale here, Dr. Boehler said. The department stores have been sending buyers to Vienna occasionally, he said, but since discussing the situation with members of the commission, they have decided to do so regularly.

"The commodities which Austria is seeking to sell in this country are applied art, novelties, knitted goods, lace, umbrellas, hats, lingerie and leather goods, he said. Before the war, Austria was a large country and consumed most of its own wines; now that its territories have been lopped off, its population is so small that they must seek an outlet for their wines abroad.

Not Competitive

The outlook for increasing Austria's market in the United States is excellent because the goods which that country wishes to send here are chiefly articles which do not compete with domestic manufactures, Dr. Boehler continued. Austria also offers a good market for commodities and manufactured articles from the United States, such as cotton, copper, agricultural machinery and automobiles, he added.

Dr. Boehler said he had noticed a great similarity between the wide centralization of authority in trade and industry going on in the United States and what is being done in Austria.

"It is the wise way, because it is the only way things can be handled under present conditions," he said. "Present affairs require accumulation of power in one hand. Whether all that is being done is right or wrong, no one can say now. We have no right to criticize."

The commission had not made a study of the operation of the National Recovery Administration during its visit because it was occupied chiefly with observing trade conditions as they related to business between this country and Austria, he said.

The commission was appointed in response to a suggestion by Mr. George H. Earle, who recently resigned as United States Minister to Austria to come home and run for Governor of Pennsylvania, Dr. Boehler said.

The other members of the commission are Herr Robert Granichstaedten, Herr John Geggenhofer and Count Franz Josef Seefried, secretary.

While in this country, they visited Washington, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis.

Costly Storms For New Haven Railroad

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—February blizzards cost the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad approximately $600,000, President John J. Pelley said today.

Last month's wintry weather was the worst in the road's history in the New York & New Haven areas, he asserted. About half of the storm expense was incurred in actual snow removal work.

"The effect of severe weather conditions through February," Mr. Pelley continued, "will result in the New Haven showing a deficit of between $850,000 and $900,000 before guarantees.

"However, March freight business is running more than 20 per cent better than in February and 33 per cent better than a year ago. Passenger traffic for the first week in March was 26 per cent ahead of last year. Every indication points to a continuation of this higher traffic level for the balance of the month."

Carnation Company Has Profit

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The Carnation Company reports 1933 net profit of $2,678,820 compared with loss of $398,880 in 1932.

Business Advisory Council Hits Stock Exchange Bill

Says Passage in Present Form Would Be Disastrous —Regards It as Most Deflationary—Suggests Federal Authority and Changed Governing Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Severe denouncement of the pending stock exchange control bill is contained in a report to Secretary Roper by the Business Advisory and Planning Council just made public and now in the hands of President Roosevelt together with other proposals which would materially modify the measure. Action has been postponed by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and will probably be considered next Tuesday.

The report, which was prepared by a special committee appointed by the council and signed by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, bristles with objections to provisions now included in the bill, and advances proposals of its own, one of which calls for changing the constitution of the New York Stock Exchange, as well as other exchanges, in order to permit more comprehensive representation on the governing boards.

Says Bill Inflationary

The principal objections to the pending bill were listed substantially as follows:

1. It is too rigid and inflexible and sets up in the form of law regulations which should be left to the discretion of the regulatory board.

2. Its regulatory features are not confined to stock exchanges, but provide for the regulation of securities and corporations issuing them.

3. As now drafted the bill would take away from the individual or corporation the right to appeal to the courts against regulations which, in the individual judgment, takes away property without due process of law and in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. This would result from the requirement that corporations, as a condition to listing their securities, agree in advance to abide by all rules and regulations promulgated by the governing board.

4. The present bill is extremely deflationary because of its inflexible features regarding margins and other matters and would tend to force liquidation in a manner that would be disastrous to the country.

The Council suggests as a substitute a bill following the general lines of the report to the House and Senate committees by John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. It would have as chief objectives:

Suggests Federal Authority

1. Utilization of such constitutional powers as Congress may now possess to provide for Federal licensing of security exchanges for the purpose of regulating the business of such exchanges and of their members.

2. Establishment of a "Federal administrative authority" with broad discretionary power to require exchanges to adopt and enforce fair rules and regulations in a form to be satisfactory to the Federal authority, and of such a character as to establish standards of fair dealing on such exchanges.

3. Punishment of violations of adopted rules through withdrawal or suspension by the Federal authority of exchangelicenses or by requiring that a change be made in its governing personnel.

4. Inclusion in such fair rules adopted by exchanges of provisions covering such matters as membership governing boards of exchanges, pools, margin trading, wash sales, specialists, short selling, retailing methods, listing or withdrawal requirements, reports of corporations with listed securities, &c.

5. Establishment of the Federal regulative authority specifically for the purpose of regulating exchanges and consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, three other members appointed by the President and including a member of the Federal Trade Commission, and two persons, at least one of whom shall have had practical experience in the business of originating and marketing of securities and the operations of security exchanges.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By R. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is not monetary standards alone that have changed during the past few years. Before 1929 our million unemployed seemed the blackest emblem of depression; today we should consider such a figure indicative of more than tolerable prosperity. Already we look over our shoulders at the slump, though we do not yet experience what Stalin called "the giddiness of success." By the test of almost every index, the momentum of our economic life is steadily upward.

Returning Prosperity

For the first time since 1928, the "Economist's" index of industrial profits for 1933 showed a rise on the year. The aggregate advance was trivial in amount; but it is notable that in the last quarter of the year the rise was over 30 per cent compared with 1932. There is a big time lag in these figures, which relate to the date of publication of the corporations' reports, not to the period when the profits were earned.

A more up-to-date guide to the volume of business is the railway traffic returns. In the first seven weeks of 1934, the four great railways took £1,200,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1933—a rise of roughly 7 per cent. Such industrial improvement is naturally reflected in the fiscal records. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer budgeted for a drop of £46,-000,000 in tax receipts, the "ordinary revenue" collected to date is only £2,500,000 behind the equivalent figure for 1932-1933. Expenditure, on the other hand, is running well below the estimates, thanks largely to the extremely low cost of government borrowing; and like expectant relatives at the reading of a will, the potential beneficiaries eagerly divide a prospective surplus of perhaps £50,000,000.

The Brake of Foreign Trade

The reason for this recovery, in a phrase, is the gradual adjustment of a capitalistic economy to low prices, under the influence of cheap money and internal political stability. "Fans" of different nostrums would, of course, add or subtract from this formula. Many would mention the protective tariff; but the direct effect of our new protectionism has been much less important than the indirect effect, in extending the field for profitable new investment and thus turning idle money into purchasing power. It is a trick that can only be played once. Others would add the benefits of a depreciated currency; indeed the adjustment was greatly facilitated once the pound ceased to be overvalued, as it was from 1925 to 1931.

Actually, the stagnation of international trade—whatever the value of the pound or the height of our tariffs—may prove before long a powerful check to our industrial revival, incapable as we are of living unto ourselves. Last year our exports, at £416,-000,000, were almost unchanged from their 1932 level; our imports, at £680,000,000, were £23,000,000 less.

Britain's Balance of Payments

This excess of visible imports, of course, has been for many years an invariable characteristic of Great Britain's external economy. We pay for it (not quite so invariably) by our income from investments abroad and by our receipts from the services of shipping, banking and insurance. Our shipping income last year is estimated at £65,000,000, £5,-000,000 less than in 1932, and exactly one-half what it was in 1928. Our net earnings on financial business were £30,000,000 — £5,000,000 more than in 1932, but £35,000,000 less than in 1929. Our income from investments at £155,000,000 was £10,-000,000 up on the year, but over £100,000,000 down compared with 1928.

Allowing a small credit on other invisible items, we struck an approximate balance between the surplus on our invisible and the deficit on our visible accounts. New capital issues for overseas (mostly the British Empire) totaled about £30,-000,000, a movement which was probably balanced by receipts from redemptions and sinking funds. Then how did we pay for the great net import of gold, valued at £196,-000,000 at current prices? Much of it, no doubt, was merely transferred to London for safe deposit under foreign ownership; but apart from anything else the Bank of England gained roughly £100,000,000 on a similar valuation. The conclusion must be that at least £100,000,000, perhaps more, of short-term foreign money was placed in London during 1933, much of it doubtless by Americans "bearing" the dollar.

The Rate of Interest

That influx of money helped to keep short-term rates extremely low. When it flows out (as presumably it is doing now) money rates may tend to harden a little, but what of long-term interest? In a striking speech to the insurance company of which he is chairman, Mr. Maynard Keynes, the Cassandra of post-war finance, has voiced his opinion that the current yield of bonds is higher than the probable future "equilibrium rate" of interest. He defines this as "the rate which is compatible with the full employment of our resources of men and of equipment."

In the 40 years before 1914, runs his argument, the average yield of consols was under 3 per cent. In those days, not only was the community disposed to save less when it was fully employed than it is now, but the field of profitable investment was much greater, especially in the development of new countries. Once the initial period is past, when working capital is being restored and the postponement of renewals made good, Mr. Keynes expects the equilibrium rate to fall to no higher than 2½ per cent for long-term gilt-edged investments.

Without questioning further the bases of his argument, we do well to remember that his conclusion will not eventuate if either of the premises is falsified; that is to say, if the real savings of the community fall off (perhaps through the negative saving involved in installment buying), or if the opportunities of investment exceed his forecast, through the exploitation of new inventions, or new products, or new areas, or the ancient gullibility of the average man.

Ohio Oil Company Report

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The report of Ohio Oil Company for 1933 shows that the company bought an additional 4306 shares of its own preferred stock at an average price of $86 a share. At the year-end the treasury held 18,821 preferred shares and 84,845 common, representing a total cost of $4,186,465. O. D. Donnell, president, estimates that the company's reserves crude oil reserves exceed 600,000,-000 barrels. Inventories of crude, 13,659,-258 barrels, are carried in the report at $18,770,075.

Lumber Shipments Off

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—New business booked at the lumber mills advanced during the week ended March 10 while shipments dropped slightly, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Production increased.

Ingersoll-Rand Company

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Ingersoll-Rand Company has acquired the General Electric Company's turbo-blower business which it will consolidate with its own. The transaction is understood to involve Ingersoll-Rand's securing Manzanos under General Electric patents.

Says Dollar-Pound Pact Would Boost General Recovery

British Banking House Thinks Mutual Stabilization Desirable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—If America and the British Empire made an agreement for mutual stabilization and devaluation, both retaining the right to vary the extent of devaluation if subsequent developments made this desirable, "the effect, in restoring general confidence and stability, could not fail to be immediate and considerable." This view is expressed in the quarterly review of international conditions by J. Henry Schroder & Co., of London, and issued here by the New York branch.

The banking firm states that an alteration in the gold content of currency is, in itself, a purely technical arrangement that may have no result, adding:

"But, if it is made in such a way and on such a scale as to lead to a general belief that prices will rise and that business will be profitable, it might give that necessary jolt to world trade to produce that genuine and general recovery for which we have so long been waiting."

It is recalled that last July a declaration on Empire currency policy, signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Dominion premiers, advocated a monetary policy embracing precisely the objects for which Mr. Roosevelt is believed to be working—namely, higher prices followed by stability in the price level. Inasmuch as it is clear to the bank that the objects aimed at by the British Empire and the President are similar, it indorses stabilization of the dollar-pound exchange.

"Such an arrangement," it holds, "would in all probability be followed by a further slight devaluation in France, and other gold standard countries might be expected to join the movement. The effects of such general devaluation on budgets, on the future distribution of gold, and on the probable course of the price level, would give an effective stimulus to business activity, without which no merely monetary arrangements can achieve much."

U. S. Exports Show Increases With All But Three Nations

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP) — With only three exceptions, the United States sold more to foreign countries in January, 1934, than it did in the like month last year.

Commerce department figures show that only Soviet Russia, the Dominican Republic, and Hong Kong failed to bring their purchases from the United States above last year.

Soviet Russia's imports from the United States in January also declined from December, as did its exports to this country. In general other major buyers of American products increased or closely maintained their purchases, and similarly the United States increased or maintained its purchases from principal foreign countries.

The following tables show exports and imports in January, 1933, and January, 1934.

Exports from the United States by grand divisions were:

	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1934
Europe	$62,216,000	$90,030,000
No. North America	18,671,000	19,095,000
So. North America	9,247,000	12,151,000
South America	8,126,000	10,864,000
Asia	22,484,000	32,160,000
Oceania	2,787,000	3,742,000
Africa	3,055,000	3,939,000

Home Loans by 'Co-öps' Exceed Loans by HOLC

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17 — Between 80,000 and 90,000 families obtained home loans, averaging $1850 from co-operative banks on building and loan associations of the United States during the last half of 1933, according to a report from the United States Building and Loan League here. This, according to the league, is a greater number of loans than was granted by the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation during an almost identical period, and indicates that, although relief activities have been given wide attention, "a much larger number of families are actually borrowing on sound security from their community institutions of the savings and coöperative type, than the number of those seeking Government aid.

"Up to Jan. 28, relief loans of all types made by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation since its first offices were opened in July, totaled 63,544," the league statement continued "For the period almost identical with this, the last six months of 1933, the lending done by coöperative thrift and home financing institutions took care of the credit needs of 80,000 to 90,000 families."

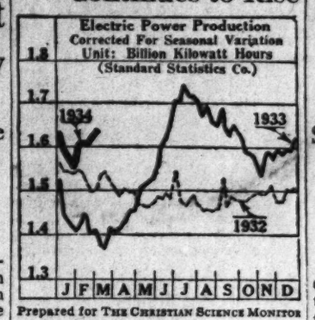
Gas Buying Coöperatives Business Large in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17 — Farmer coöperatives handling petroleum products did a total business of $35,000,000 during 1933, according to figures compiled by the coöperative division of the Farm Credit Administration. Formation of these associations, which today total about 600, has been one of the outstanding developments in the farmer coöperative movement during recent years. Nearly 500 of these were organized in the last seven years.

By far the greatest number of petroleum purchasing coöperatives are in the states north of Arkansas and Oklahoma on both sides of the Mississippi River. Minnesota leads all other states in number of associations, followed by Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana in the order named. It is estimated that in all about 350,000 farmer-members own and control these organizations.

Electrical Output Continues to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRODUCTION of electric power which passed the 1932 figures 11 months ago continues to show increasingly favorable comparisons with the similar period a year ago.

NRA Wage and Work Plan Reviving Old Labor Cost Problem

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—The 10 per cent wage increase and 10 per cent cut in hours, urged by General Johnson, brings industry for the second time in NRA history face to face with the problem of absorbing additional costs of production. Accordingly, industries in which labor is a relatively important cost item will be affected unfavorably at the outset, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current study of the problem.

As indicated in the accompanying tabulation, the proportion of labor costs to total costs shows extreme variation among the major manufacturing industries of the country, ranging from 69 per cent in the moving picture industry down to 4 per cent in lead smelting.

Relative Labor Costs

Industry	P.C. Wages of T'tl Cost
Motion picture	69
Railroad car construction	56
Aircraft	54
Shoes (rubber)	53
Rayon yarn	51
Printing and publishing	46
Shipbuilding	46
Glass	44
Cast-iron pipe	40
Carpets and rugs	38
Agricultural machinery	37
Cotton goods	35
Knit goods	35
Cement	35
Rubber (excl. tires and shoes)	35
Bakery products	32
Textiles (dyeing and finishing)	32
Silk and rayoin finishing	31
Copper and tin	31
Woolens	30
Beverages	28
Locomotives	27
Auto tires	27
Refrigerators	26
Aluminum	25
Gas (manufactured)	25
Leather	23
Paper	21
Automobiles	18
Boots and shoes	16
Tobacco	16
Canning	14
Paints	13
Coke	12
Cereals	12
Lubricating oil	11
Fertilizers	10
*Alcohol and liquors	9
Blast furnaces	7
Meat packing	7
Sugar refining	5
Copper smelting	4
Lead smelting	4

*As this industry in recent years has included mostly the manufacture of commercial alcohol, it does not fully indicate what costs of liquor manufacturing would be, although pre-prohibition labor costs in that division were far below the average for all industry.

Michigan Livestock Farmers to Market Their Own Products

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—Coöperative livestock marketing agencies are watching with interest the new beginning being made by 2000 Michigan farmers in processing and marketing their own livestock after getting back into their control the Detroit Packing Company, which had been in receivership for over a year, according to the National Livestock Producer, organ of the National Livestock Marketing Association.

Describing this as "the most recent move on the part of farmers to enter the processing field and to attempt to further shorten the route from the farm to the consumer's table," the publication says the Detroit plant should furnish some helpful laboratory information on the possibilities of coöperative enterprise along this line.

International Business Machines Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—For the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, International Business Machines Corporation reports net income, including that from foreign subsidiaries and branches, of $5,736,424, after all charges and federal taxes.

This is equivalent to $8.15 a share on 73,345 no-par capital shares now outstanding, and compares with $6,-407,757 or $9.11 a share reported for 1932 on the same capitalization.

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Business Moving Forward With No Signs of Let-Up

Spring Rise Peak Likely in Late April or Early May, Says Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—The peak of the spring rise gives no indication of being reached until the latter part of April, or the early part of May, in the opinion of Dun & Bradstreet, in its trade review of the week. Present bookings of some manufacturers will permit no lowering of current schedules until well into the summer, it is added.

Production of consumer goods is showing increases averaging 40 per cent more than that of 1933, according to Dun & Bradstreet, but some irregularities have developed in the heavy industries. The survey continues:

Labor Difficulties

"Paint rumblings of labor unrest are causing some apprehension that have brought a curtailment of previous gains in a few branches, but plans already being formulated seem sufficiently efficacious to permit satisfactory arrangements to be reached before actual outbreaks will have interfered with production. In other directions, the shortage of skilled workers is preventing as high a percentage of gain being reached as the increased volume of orders would justify. In spite of these untoward potential influences, factory employment in many centers now has reached the highest point since the fall of 1930, and in some places the best position since the summer of 1929."

Referring to retail sales the review notes that despite the severe weather last month, sales in February made an excellent gain over the January figures, with sales during the past week exceeding any other week this year.

Orders Swamp Wholesalers

In the wholesale markets it is said that postponed orders are beginning to swamp some wholesalers, as road salesmen sent in more business than the week before and mail orders from country districts were nearly doubled in some instances. Volume for the week ranged from 60 to 80 per cent ahead of last year's, with increases most pronounced in dry goods, men's and women's wearing apparel, shoes, hardware and jewelry.

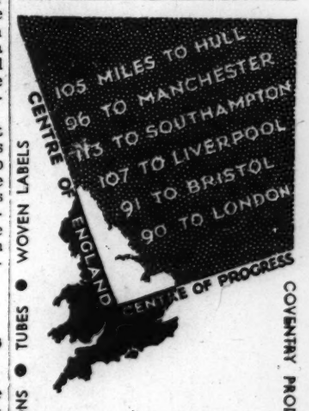
Due to a drop in the rate of steel operations, less than a seasonal rise in carloadings and a slight decrease in the price index, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, had a slight setback of .9 following a consistent advance for the past six weeks. The Barometer now registers 66.0 compared with 66.9 a week earlier.

Income Tax Total Pleases Officials

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Income tax receipts well above both last year's figures and this year's estimates brought broad smiles to the faces of Administration officials today.

Collections for 1934, to the closing of tax returns March 15, were $147,-794,000, compared with corresponding 1933 receipts of $99,847,000. The figures are not strictly comparable, however, as the filing time for returns was extended to March 31 last year because of the bank holiday.

Nevertheless, the Treasury now expects total March income tax payments to reach $250,000,000. March netted only $174,000,000 last year.



Coventry is situated only three miles from the centre stone of England and industrialists operating in this city have unequalled distribution facilities. The main London-Manchester-Liverpool road passes through Coventry and the city is on the L. M. S. Main Line from London to the North. The great waterways of the country are connected by the Coventry Canal.

The products of more than three hundred factories are distributed from Coventry quickly and economically. Take advantage of this unrivalled strategic position and enquire for particulars of sites from the Development Officer, Council House, Coventry, England.

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PRODUCE IN COVENTRY AND REDUCE DISTRIBUTION COSTS

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Burgeons the Spring Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

GLADDENING to the eye is the presentation of the 109th annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Into the largest gallery of the Fine Arts Society building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street there has been introduced a rotunda-like structure that offers an inclosure for sculpture. The outer walls of this construction provide additional space for paintings. Beside the central passageway through the two other main galleries heavy screens have been erected that supply further settings for sculpture and pictures. The Academy room has been transformed into a brightly lighted print salon.

Freshness of approach in preparing this, the Academy's only show this season, has included the catalogue, which includes two pages in color among the illustrations. One of these pages is a reproduction of "The Rose Madonna," by Mr. Harry W. Watrous, president of the Academy, a sumptuous example of his ability to convey in paint the textures of antique colored statuettes, onyx, jewels, old leather and silken fabrics. John Noble, who passed on a few months ago, is honored with the other color reproduction, the subject being "The Blessing of the Sea," one of his glowing studies of a procession of Brittany fisher folk carrying out one of their cherished rites.

* * *

Mr. Watrous received the Saltus Medal for his painting. Other awards were: firsts Altman prize to Mr. Hobart Nichols for his landscape, "Tragedy;" second Altman prize to Mr. George Elmer Browne for his landscape, "Down North in Labrador;" Clark prize to Mr. Gerald Leake for his figure composition, "The Baptism;" first Hallgarten prize to Miss Ruth Wilcox for "Bonnets;" second Hallgarten prize to Mr. Cathal O'Toole for "Interior, Metropolitan Museum;" third Hallgarten prize to Mr. Joseph Hirsch for "Masseur Tom;" Maynard prize for portraiture to Mr. Jo Davidson for his bust, "Mahatma Gandhi;" Speyer prize to Mr. Herbert Haseltine for "Shorthorn Bull;" Obrig prize to Mr. Ernest Lawson for "Little Church Around the Corner."

Mr. Davidson's head of President Roosevelt has the place of honor at the end of the vista formed by the corridor through the galleries, and apart from the interest of subject it holds attention because of its escape from all the dullnesses of fixed appearance. There is a mobility, a feeling for the zest of a man of action, in this study. It has the further interest of taking on varying expressions as seen from changing viewpoints. That is, this is no abstraction, but a keen statement of the artist's mental and emotional response to a subject who radiates alertness. Mr. Davidson's originality is evident in his daring treatment of the eyes in his head of Mr. James Joyce, where realism is abandoned to obtain an emphasis upon vision.

* * *

"The Archer," a figure by Mr. Vuk Vuchnich, expresses in design a tenseness of gathered forces that excludes every other impression. Mr. Attilio Piccirilli sacrifices some of the smoothness of finish that has long engaged him for implications of inner impulses in his pensive figure of "Woman." "Bali Dancer," by Miss Malvina Hoffman, is at once a capturing of things observed and a recapturing of a tradition of movement. Mr. Josef Walter modulates realism to serve the ends of a theme that makes a gesture of the whole figure in "Retrospection." There is architectural feeling in Mr. Paul Fjelde's "Nymph," with its formalization of the draperies in terms of decoration.

Many items in the sculptural section deserve detailed consideration: Mrs. Gladys Edgerly Bates's "North Wind," which is like fierce personage out of a Japanese legend; Mr. Robert Aitken's freshly imagined "Shakespeare"; Georg Lober's romantic "Girl with Parrot"; Mr. Max Kalisch's sturdy appreciation of labor in "The Linesman"; Mr. Stirling Calder's vigorous upflung head of Sargent; and the deeply considered finalities of Mr. Pompeo Coppini's "Portrait." Altogether, there are 61 pieces of sculpture on exhibition.

* * *

Paintings number 363, and offer a wide survey of work within the traditions, with the majority of the artists cultivating styles so definitely established these many years that their work may be identified usually at a glance. Mr. George Elmer Browne has been stirred by the ruggedness of primitive contrasts between man and nature to achieve something of great power in "Down North in Labrador." Mr. Charles S. Chapman, in "Mill on the Grasse River," extends his orchestrations of color and form into a largeness of vein that recalls Turner's spaciousness and serenity. Mr. Leon Kroll, forgoing his usual figure study, offers in "The Ploughed Field" a landscape that takes the eye into the canvas via the line rhythms that run with the vigorous emphasis of repetition.

Five crisply caught likenesses are in "An Academy Group," by Mr. Louis Betts. Large grasp of essentials makes captivating Mr. Leopold Seyffert's portrait of Mr. Eddie Fagan, the boxer, in action. There is satire without acid in Mr. Wayman Adams's portrait of middle-aged romance in "The Love Seat." "Snow," by Mr. Jonas Lie, makes use of two main planes of color, the wintry fir-dotted hillside beside a zig-zag river, and purple mountains in the distance. "Tartigou," by Mr. Roy M. Mason, makes much of the shapes of the pools left in the rocks by a receding tide, while beyond is the iridescent sea. Mr. A. Molarsky, in "The Village," offers a mosaic of colored forms that integrate into solid organizations behind a screen of slender trees.

One lingers in front of "Child With Dalmacion," by Miss Jean MacLane, a canvas all vaporous with colored light; "Bonnets," by Miss Ruth Wilcox, with its ease and seeming casualness in conveying elusive tonalities; Mr. Hayley Lever's gay transmutations of color and movement in "New England"; Miss Mary Hutchinson's individual flair for design in portraiture in "The Pianist"; the contrast between the movement of the forms of birds and the solidity of great cliffs in "Gulls at Monhegan," by Mr. Andrew Winter; the mastery that can put aside showiness of technique in "The Scarlet Blouse," by Mr. Frank Vincent DuMond; the achievement of decoration without sacrifice of pictorial structure in "The Puddle," by Mrs. Jessie Arms Botke; the dogged courage of toiling miners in "Homeward," by Mr. Frank C. Kirk.

New York has been so rich in print shows this season that many of the etchings and lithographs on view have been seen before. They make a strong front, however, in the aggregate, and there are novelties for the huntings "Hudson River," a calligraphic handling of wave and mountain forms by Mr. Rudolph Ruzicka; "Monday," with its wreaths of washing behind a tenement area, by Mr. Asa Cheffetz; "Polo," with its vigorous study of four mounted players in action, by Miss Sybilla M. Weber; "Scuppers Full," a swirling of seas over the rail of a sailing vessel, by Mr. Philip Kappel; "The Mountain Mother," by Mr. W. Herbert Dunton, depicting a bear and her two cubs in a composition built up out of roly-poly forms. Altogether, there are 177 prints on view.

The exhibition continues, free to the public, until April 15, from 10 to 6 week-days and 1:30 to 6 Sundays.

A Southland Renaissance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE finest exhibition of southern California art ever placed under one roof now occupies seven galleries at the Los Angeles Museum—but it cannot be seen. A surprise order from the county board of supervisors closed the museum from March 1 to July 1, the board ruling that additional funds were needed for relief. The exhibition comprises 300 works by more than 100 artists employed since Dec. 15 in the fourteenth region, Public Works of Art Project. That means Southern California.

The exhibition, seen or unseen, is convincing testimony to the presence here of many artists capable of producing work beyond anything their previous opportunities had permitted. It is the first fruits of the real birth of painting and sculpture in this region. Freshness of viewpoint and courageous attack speak from every wall and niche, and there is a minimum of hasty or unsatisfactory work.

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Hope is not lacking that the museum will be reopened, if only for a month's showing of this exhibition. Mr. Merle Armitage, chairman of the fourteenth region, P. W. A. P., has offered to supply volunteer guards to staff the galleries.

By encouraging many painters to paint decorative canvases, five by eight feet, the committee has brought to light talents hitherto little known. Mr. Arthur Ames's symbolic panel of a youth and maiden releasing doves in an Orange County landscape, Mr. James Redmond's graceful big composition of caballeros riding in early California—these and others reveal possibilities for serious, beautiful mural decoration which have never before been tapped here. Mr. William P. Everitt's design of aspiring figures and steel lattice towers, symbolizing Radio, while executed in oil on canvas, suggests wonderful possibilities for permanent murals done directly on concrete walls with colored cement impasto.

Craftsmanship such as one does not often find today is seen in Mr. Joseph Sutter's triptych of Our Lady Queen of the Angels, flanked by Saints Barbara and Bonaventura. These panels are done in tempera and gold leaf on gesso-covered wood in early Renaissance style. The same technique, but a more creative talent, produced Miss Dorr Bothwell's charming small panel of a South Sea maiden. Mr. Conrad Buff, Miss Brook Waring and Mr. Max Eagan are others who produced imposing large panels. Mr. P. G. Napolitano contributed an effective design of pioneers done in scraffito, which is fresco plaster scraped away to reveal a black base.

* * *

The sculptors gave a thrilling account of themselves. Mr. Donal Hord modeled a large bas-relief representing youths in a CCC camp, containing a score of figures in various action, each one a distinct American type. Other fine reliefs are by Mr. George Stanley, Mr. Henry Lion, Mr. Stuart Holmes, Mr. Gordon Newell, Mr. Eugene Morahan and Mr. Umberto Pedretti. Mr. Archibald Garner cut a standing figure of "The Law" in red sandstone, a work of simple dignity. Miss Ada May Sharpless modeled "Government Protecting Home and Industry," in a graceful group of three figures. A three-figure group, standing six feet high, is by Mr. Eugene Maier-Krieg, but this writer has not yet seen it. Miss Eugenia Everett carved an Indian girl's head in ebony and Mr. Harold Swartz modeled a standing "Victory." With few exceptions this sculpture, done for modest salary, surpasses the standard of work previously done here.

The general display of easel pictures is full of surprises. One of these is the group of paintings depicting railroads, bridges, steamers at wharves and kindred subjects painted by Mr. Kim Clarke. This young artist is one of the first here to fuse the customary visual impression of these mechanical things with a symbolic and spiritual one.

Mr. Tyrone Comfort is another young artist who has blossomed unexpectedly under federal patronage. He shows two handsome figure pictures from American home life. Mr. Norman S. Chamberlain had a one-man renaissance when he painted his "Hopi Corn Dance," and "Relay Race, Taos Pueblo." The same may be said for Mr. Ross Dickenson. Mr. Einar Hansen, Mr. Haldane Douglas, Mr. John Hubbard Rich and Mr. Will Foster, A. N. A., are others whose paintings impress favorably. Some artists not employed by the Government made gifts of paintings to the project, among them Mr. Clarence K. Hinkle, Mr. Millard Sheets, Miss Jean Goodwin and Mr. Warren Newcombe.

* * *

Three galleries downstairs are devoted chiefly to water colors. Again some young, little known artists reveal mature powers. Mr. Joseph DeMers is a good companion for Mr. Kim Clarke. Mr. Milford Zornes adds a vigorous new contribution in his water color landscapes. Mr. James Couper Wright of Santa Barbara shows a masterly group of stilllifes and California scenes. Mrs. Mildred Bryant Brooks shows poetic landscape etchings and Mr. William Woolett Jr. a group of lithographs of Boulder Dam.

It is difficult to convey the exciting quality of this work and still give adequate mention to the artists who produced it. Nothing like it, in total effect, has ever been produced by artists of this region. It augurs well for the future of this federal project. Though the cumulative effect will be lost upon the public if the museum does not reopen, every work will be allotted to some school, library, federal building or other public institution by the regional committee.

Other exhibitions which will not be seen unless the museum opens are the large collection of Italian Renaissance paintings lent by Mr. Samuel H. Kress of New York, and the Fifteenth Printmakers International Exhibition.

A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Ed. Weston

"Relay Race, Taos Pueblo," by Norman S. Chamberlain.

America's Troubadour

Stephen Foster, by John Tasker Howard. New York: Crowell. $3.50

NINETEENTH-CENTURY idealism, wherever expressed, may no doubt be regarded as all one thing; so that forms of art which originated in America at a particular time may be supposed to bear a sort of relation to those which grew up in Europe at the same time. The music, for example, which came into being in the United States around 1850 may be presumed to resemble somehow that which took shape in Germany then. To illustrate the matter, Stephen Collins Foster, America's Troubadour, as his biographer, Mr. John Tasker Howard, calls him, was a contemporary of Richard Wagner, being only 13 years his junior. Quite to be expected, therefore, that an air such as Foster's "Old Folks at Home" should prove to have a romantic and sentimental quality reminding us strongly of Wagner's bridal chorus in "Lohengrin."

Geographically, these two composers stand far apart enough, and on ground of technical discipline still further, since Wagner enjoyed an advanced and Foster but a primitive schooling. Yet emotionally they are equals. What Wagner achieves by design, Foster gets at by insight. When writing they wrote, the one with purpose declared, the other without saying so, or even knowing it, for the future. Should someone put in objection that the composer of "Old Folks at Home" plainly had the tune of "Annie Laurie" turning around in his head, someone else can retort that the composer of "Lohengrin" acknowledgedly had the operas of Weber turning around in his.

The balance, accordingly, remains and the equation stands. But regarding Mr. Howard's book, we have set before us in its 445 pages as complete an account of the life of Foster, popular balladist, as could be asked for; every word authentic and every observation pertinent to the theme. Who would have believed so much material existed for the construction of a story long thought lost beyond recovery? All because a brother of Foster gathered up family documents of his own and of the former generation and preserved them; and because, further, the actual possessors allowed publication of them. If there ever was afforded an object lesson as to the advisability of our saving old letters and handing them on to be read by and by, here we have it. If, again, there was ever given an illustration of the desirability of our expressing ourselves on paper in a manner both accurate and interesting, here we have it. For if we communicate our thoughts entertainingly to one person today, we may be winning the thanks of many people in decades to come. If, on the contrary, we scrawl carelessly, we may be storing up dullness for which we shall be rebuked away off we know not in what century ahead.

"Stephen Foster, America's Troubadour," then, is a presentation inescapably truthful of the career of the man who sings of the Suwanee River and of his, your, my, everybody's Kentucky Home; and besides that, it is a restoration of the manners of the inhabitants of the Ohio River Valley, and more particularly of the men and women of the city of Pittsburgh, Penna., in the period immediately preceding the Civil War.

W. P. T.

Shakespeare at the Alhambra

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SIR OSWALD STOLL continues courageously his series of Shakespearean plays at the Alhambra without, I fear, having won, as yet, the public support which will financially justify his venture. His production of "Julius Cæsar" is, however, worth seeing, if only for the vivid acting of Mr. Godfrey Tearle, who is easily the best Antony on the English stage today; yet one feels increasingly that unless the four leading male parts of this virile drama are almost perfectly played, and supported by a competent and convincing group of conspirators; and unless, further, the assassination is worked up to the highest possible pitch of dramatic tension, the drama can hardly develop carrying power enough to cover the weakness of its last act, and to overcome the inevitable disadvantage of a plot and text quite familiar to a considerable percentage of the audience.

At the Alhambra we have, I repeat, a first-rate Antony in Mr. Tearle—a libertine cunning, sleek and lithe, and an orator who can harangue the mob with just those little hesitancies, and sensitive feelings of his way, that suggest an impromptu speech rather than a conned oration. Mr. Basil Gill's Brutus, moreover, dignified, austere, deliberate and quietly—almost too quietly—correct makes a fine foil to this Antony's bravura method. Mr. Franklyn Dyall's Cassius was too declamatory for so intellectually rational a character; and used a too loud and insufficiently subtle approach to the shrewd and quasi-Puritan Brutus, whom he would win over

The perpetration of the crime in the Senate House—by far the most difficult, for a producer, of all the scenes in the play—failed to attain its full effect, because the assassination was not, as it should have been, deliberately worked up to by the creation of an atmosphere of suspicion, suspense, agitation and impending doom. For this reason, Mr. Bell's production, while providing a memorable Brutus and Antony, does not wholly succeed—a conclusion which rather depresses me, because I long always to see "house full" notices out for Shakespeare.

Alhambra Theater—"Julius Cæsar," by William Shakespeare, produced by Stanley Bell, Feb. 26, 1934.

P. A.

The Art of Hugh Breckenridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

HUGH H. BRECKENRIDGE, faculty dean in the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is being honored by that institution through a comprehensive one-man exhibition that covers his work during the 40 years of his instructorship.

For the public the show should have particular significance, as it reveals in the work of one man a steady and consistent progress from impressionism through realism to a preoccupation with the abstract.

Mr. Breckenridge was among the pioneer Americans to experiment with modern art technique, and the exhibition begins with his early work—landscapes, still-life compositions and occasional heads or figures created in long, thick, broken brush strokes that eradicate outlines and lead the eye with tapestry effect through a mosaic of color. At this period his pigmental range was restricted, embracing earthy yellows, browns, red-browns and yellow-greens. Such a range gave a woodsy quality to his compositions, achieved more by force of pigmentation than by landscape representation. One feels, in fact, running through these studies a distinct preoccupation with the abstract.

Gradually the individual stroke and color range gave place to a more usual acceptance of impressionism with its broken color dots and dashes. In this influence are the moonlight studies, garden pictures, still-life compositions and an occasional figure.

Then suddenly another period opens up, with color still uppermost but approached through structural study of color composition, as in Cézanne. The drab range of early works is cast aside; pigments grow steady and brilliant erasing the evanescence of pointillism. Yet it is characteristic of Mr. Breckenridge that his periods overlap; that once he has found enthusiasm for a particular technique he holds it in reserve to serve his mood, and that, in consequence, he has an unusually rich range of expression. Through the still-life of the second period, however, the artist polished his technique, gained complete mastery over his palette and turned to the brilliance of primary colors.

Although Mr. Breckenridge is well known for his excellent formal portraits, not one of these is included in the present show, and one feels, on examining the 92 canvases, that portraiture did not in any way affect the steady progress of this painter's art.

What is, perhaps, most striking is the fact that as a young man fresh from art school Mr. Breckenridge was possessed with a vague but no less evident interest in the abstract. To this he has returned, after years of experience with color and form. But the recent abstractions differ in technique from the early attempts. They are no longer hampered by brush stroke mannerisms, nor held down in color range. Sometimes they are high-keyed and delicate; at other times passionately strong in pigments, as in the blazing red gamut of "Autumn." Again they are poetic, as in "Genesis, Birth of Light," with shreds of darkness torn by the intrusion of light and flung in an evanescent diagonal over symbolic earth. "The Tree of Life" is another such composition, seen as a whirl of objects in light space closed in on all sides by the blackness of a dark chamber, and giving the effect of glancing at a swiftly moving outdoor scene from the dark of an unlit carriage.

Many of the abstractions yield their secret to the sensitive initiate who finds their nucleus of inspiration and composition. Several radically different canvases had for inception a petunia flower. One of the most abstract stems from color interest in a table top and leg. Many were inspired by abandoned and water-filled quarries of New England; others developed from originally realistic sketches of boats in harbor. Thus may the public study through the work of one man the evolution of the ultimate abstract, and by following him at each step of the way, learn to appreciate more intelligently the complex of emotions and visual stimuli that finds a final summing up in color symbolism.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

The Queen Who Survived

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

INTELLECTUALLY speaking, Miss Winifred Carter's "The Queen Who Kept Her Head" has two striking advantages over the various other Henry VIII plays which London has seen during the last few months. Shakespeare, Mr. Clifford Bax and Mr. Alexander Korda all produced their entertainments without apparently realizing that the mainspring of their hero's private actions was his political necessity to have a son, and that in public life he was largely responsible for the English Reformation—two points of considerable importance. It is to Miss Carter's credit that both these points are to the forefront in her play.

* * *

Intellectual merit in the drama, however, has rarely been of much use in itself, and theatrically speaking, "The Queen Who Kept Her Head" has not a great deal to commend it. Most of its action arises from the determination of the Lord Chancellor, Wriothesley, and Bishop Gardiner to find some cause of complaint against Katherine Parr, who was suspected of shielding heretics. Gardiner and Wriothesley are the Wicked Uncles of the play, perpetually bobbing up with some new and painfully transparent accusation against the queen, which she invariably rebuts in a couple of sentences, whereupon they immediately retire in confusion, only to reappear full of hope and confidence five minutes later. Most decidedly, these Great Twin Brethren in guile are not up to Parr; but the real trouble is that the play is not, either.

* * *

A program note states that when Katherine "secretly assisted the Reformers against Henry himself, she literally put her head into the jaws of the lion." This happy forecast of a circus entertainment is not borne out by the subsequent traffic of the stage, for the players are exclusively human. If they transcend or differ from humanity in any way, it is not in their capacity to transform themselves into the nobler beasts of the jungle, but in a strange ability to quote from books which were not to be written for another 200 years or more. Elizabeth, for example, in discussing Scotsmen, shows an acquaintance with Dr. Samuel Johnson's definition of oats which confirms the impression we have always had, that she was no ordinary woman. A more serious matter is the frequent artificiality of the dialogue—phrases like "of a truth" and "an you send me to the block"—are far too common.

Miss Laura Cowie's richly-colored personality is well suited to the Renaissance period; but Katherine Parr is not entirely her rôle, though she disguises the fact cunningly enough; and Mr. Raymond Lovell, as Henry, pleasantly recalls memories of Mr. Frank Vosper and Mr. Charles Laughton.

Kingsway Theater—"The Queen Who Kept Her Head," by Winifred Carter, produced by Reginald Bach, beginning Feb. 20, 1934.

H. H.

Behind the Word an Image

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BEING still puzzled by "Four Saints in Three Acts," we hunted up Mr. Maurice Grosser, who wrote the scenario. First Miss Gertrude Stein's words, then Mr. Virgil Thomson's musical expression of the words, and finally Mr. Grosser's visualization of an action to account for the words and music. Gilbert sometimes wrote words to Sullivan's music, but that an opera scenario should come last instead of first would seem to have unique exemplification in Gertrude's opera. Maurice told us that he devised the incidents as he listened to a playing of a piano score. He is not a playwright, yet Gertrude has always maintained that Maurice would be the one to realize her in the theater. Virgil wrote more music than is to be heard in the present production, for Gertrude wrote many more words than are now used. Those who look up the original in print will notice here and there a hint of action that entered into Maurice's scheme. Virgil it was who had the bright idea of using two Saint Teresas. By doing this he got around having Saint Teresa talk to herself. So there are two of her to talk and sing to each other.

Maurice is a painter, resident a good many years in Paris. Probably the visual incidents that he devised for "Four Saints" are more the images that an artist would devise than those which would occur to a professional librettist. Maurice admits that some of the images he has devised are so far from the images that may have been behind Gertrude's words that she may be astonished when she sees and hears the opera in performance. Yes, she may come to the United States soon, and he hopes she will be pleased. It is not impossible that "Four Saints" will survive and be given in a longer version that will include more of Virgil's music. One of his favorite numbers was dropped because it was unsingable by the available soloist: an aria in two-four time to a waltz accompaniment. Something like Hawaiian music, in which the musicians stop now and then to allow the voice another even start with the instruments. (Victor Herbert once told us that this music was in eleven-eight time.) There can be no doubt that everybody concerned in realizing "Four Saints" on the stage had fun. Maurice is still laughing.

* * *

Visualizing is such an important element of acting in the theater—the ability to connote through slides in the voice what thoughts and emotions lie behind the spoken words—that one might almost be dogmatic about it and say that the player who is unable to visualize in tone is not an actor. So subtle is this problem, however, that it goes even deeper than visualization of things that the spectators see, for there are many players who can do this who still are unsatisfactory. Recently we sat through a performance in which a group of persons were talking about a day they had recently spent on a farm. Not one of them was visualizing that supposed experience, it was plain, so flat were their intonations. Behind their words were none of the thoughts and emotions, for example, that colored Mme. Nazimova's speech in "Dr. Monica" when she was telephoning to the husband of the wife she was acting. Here was visualization so vivid that one could imagine the twistings and dodgings of the evasive unseen man's thinking. He became a real personage in the story, though he never comes on the stage during the whole course of the play.

* * *

Two gentlemen from Australia recently arrived in New York and inquired where they could see "The Green Pastures" in performance. They took the next train for the North Carolina city where it was playing next day, and so gratified a longing that they had been nurturing for many months. Two men in northern Canada heard that "The Shining Hour" was being played in Toronto. By various means of transportation that included airplane and train they journeyed for many hours to see Miss Gladys Cooper act in that play. They said: "To us she means England." Two other men traveled by airplane from Mexico City to Los Angeles to see Miss Katharine Cornell act in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," returning South after the performance. At her performance in Waco, Miss Cornell wore the chased gold brooch with three large topaz settings which Robert Browning presented to his wife on the first anniversary of the wedding, and Mr. Basil Rathbone wore the bloodstone ring that was on Robert's finger when he married Elizabeth. Brooch and ring were loans from the Browning collection given to Baylor University by Dr. A. J. Armstrong. Tulsa, Okla., hung up record receipts for Miss Cornell's single performance there in "The Barretts," $5728.50.

* * *

Miss Malvina Hoffman's "Races of Man" sculpture exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries, was uncommonly successful, with examples from more than half the collection sold to museums, including the Metropolitan, and to many private collectors. Miss Hoffman limits the edition of each subject to 12 and in some cases half the edition was sold. The collection is to be shown in other museums throughout the United States.

E. C. S.

Performers announced to visit the United States in the season of 1934-35 under the direction of a concert bureau lately organized, Musical Art Management Corporation, New York, include Mr. Beveridge Webster, pianist, and Mme. Raya Garbousova, violoncellist. A chamber music group to tour under the same direction is the Glazounoff String Quartet, known as the Soviet State Quartet, Messrs. Lukashevsky, Letitchevsky, Rivkin and Mogilevsky.

Schönberg and 'Pelleas'

By L. A. SLOPER

MORE than 30 years after its composition, and more than 20 years after its first performance in Berlin Arnold Schönberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas und Melisande" was heard for the first time in Boston at the nineteenth Friday concert of the Boston Symphony season, on March 16. It was to have been played in Symphony Hall in January, but after directing its performance in Cambridge the composer—now a teacher of composition at the Malkin Conservatory in Boston—was unable to appear in Boston the following day, when only his transcription of the Bach E flat Organ Prelude and Fugue and the "Verklärte Nacht" were heard.

Indeed the sparsity of Schönberg's titles on the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is surprising. Before the composer came to Boston, only the Bach transcription, the "Verklärte Nacht" and the Five Pieces for Orchestra had been presented by this orchestra. It is no less surprising that when he had the opportunity he did not choose to make known some of his more representative works. True, some of his best known compositions, such as the "Glückliche Hand" and the "Pierrot Lunaire," are not orchestral. Still, there are the "Five Pieces" and the Chamber Symphony to stand for those procedures which distinguish their creator: whereas the earlier works—"Verklärte Nacht," the "Gurrelieder" and "Pelleas"—merely show us a man who did with great brilliance what more or less had been done before.

* * *

Nevertheless, the opportunity to hear "Pelleas" was welcome, if belated. It is an amazing score, a virtuosic piece of composition. Its material is salient, its polyphonic web is intricate and beautifully woven, its atmosphere is evocative of the drama and its artistic restraint is gratifying. It derives from Wagner, but it does not copy Wagner, and it surpasses Wagner in emotional control. Here is the passion of "Tristan" with less of the chromaticism, and the contrapuntal, diatonic genius of "Meistersinger" plus (at need) the whole-tone scale. Certainly there is enough in this score to confound those who have imagined that Schönberg has been trying merely to shock the bourgeois and couldn't write properly if he wanted to.

There is interesting material here for speculation, too. Suppose Schönberg had chosen to continue along the fragrant paths of post-Wagnerian Romanticism—like Strauss. By the evidence of this score alone, he could have stood the competition. He would have had one advantage at least. He is free of that strain of vulgarity from which Strauss's works suffer. One of the most noticeable things about "Pelleas" is its taste. It applies a Debussyan restraint to a Wagnerian formula.

* * *

On the other hand, Schönberg may be said to possess the fault of his virtue. He is obviously a musician of intense sincerity—and he apparently has little or no humor. Strauss is saved from the worst extravagances of Wagnerian Romanticism by his humor, where Schönberg is saved by his taste. Strauss's humor is, to be sure, very crude, but it is there. Give Strauss Schönberg's taste, and Schönberg some of Strauss's humor, and the race would be closer.

But after all, how far did Schönberg succeed in departing from the road of Romanticism? If the "Glückliche Hand" and the "Pierrot Lunaire" are examples of his most characteristic work—not far. For "atonality" is merely another dialect of the same speech, and the subject matter remains the same. Even a work like "Wozzeck," by Schönberg's disciple Berg, is still romantic. It is possible that Schönberg, in branching off from the direct line of Wagnerian descent, merely traced a collateral line which can have no new blossoming.

* * *

Mr. Schönberg as conductor appears to obtain from an orchestra pretty much what he wants, without too much effort. In this instance of course he had an exceptionally responsive and flexible instrument to play upon. It is conceivable that a more practiced conductor might have brought out more from the score. At all events, he could have smoothed over certain pauses which the composer allowed to become breaks in the flow of the music. Nevertheless the performance was excellent, and produced prolonged applause, which the composer shared with the orchestra.

Dr. Koussevitzky took the baton for the rest of the program, conducting the "Unfinished" Symphony and "Till Eulenspiegel," both of which came vividly to life.

'L'Oiseau Bleu'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The battle of Waterloo was so called because it was fought at another village with a different name; the "Oiseau Bleu" company therefore probably owes its title of "An International Revue" to the circumstance that its members appear to be exclusively Russian. This being so, comparisons with Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" inevitably suggest themselves. On the whole, Mr. Yascha Yushny's troupe seems to be somewhat less self-conscious than Mr. Balieff's; it has more real simplicity in its sophistication. The "Oiseau Bleu" company is hearty where the Chauve-Souris are arty.

The idea that the Slav temperament is one of deep melancholy is now definitely less popular than it was when Dostoevsky first became the darling of the intellectuals. The "Bluebirds" entertainment deals it another blow. Whatever the members of this company do, whether they are bourgeois women gossiping over the samovar, or washerwomen squabbling in the market square, whether they are satirizing the thirst for plays set in the Tyrol, or giving a novel version of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, they are full of vitality and high spirits. The "Bluebirds" have appeared in 368 cities and towns. It is almost certain that they gave enjoyment in every one of them.

Duke of York's Theater—"L'Oiseau Bleu," produced Feb. 8, 1934.

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College Girls Lay Down Law To Young Men's Spring Fancy

Wellesley, Smith and Vassar Misses Agree in Main on Their Ideal Man—He Must Be Manly, Upright, Decent and Have Nice Income

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Yale men, sensing that both spring and prosperity are just around the corner, are getting fancy and contemplating turning to love. In thinking on these things they have turned to "source material" for their basis. They have asked the misses of Wellesley, Vassar and Smith Colleges a very important question . . . one important not only to Yale men but to every young man in the United States:

"What qualities . . . go to make up the ideal young man of this spring?"

Wellesley, by means of the Wellesley College News, has replied after interviewing the representative Wellesley woman.

The girls start right out making it as difficult as possible for the poor Yale men. The Wellesley ideal man must not have an ordinary name such as John Smith nor a fancy one such as Archie Marmaduke. It must be something in between and they have chosen to call him "Barry." This is reminiscent of a recent Harvard athlete . . . a point which should antagonize the Yale man at the outset.

No Shorties Need Apply

"Barry" should not be taller than 6 feet 4 inches nor shorter than 5 feet 9 inches. The average man, so it has been pointed out by various authorities, is 5 feet 8 inches tall. Thus it is evident that the Wellesley woman must have the ultimate in manhood if she has to reach for the stars—track, football and movie—to get what she wants.

One consolation, "Barry" need not be an Adonis, for it is claimed that the handsome men are too attractive to other women and thereby often spoiled. However, a photograph taken on the Yale fence in a turtle-necked sweater would be an asset to any man. The majority vote for brown eyes and curly hair. If they only knew how men dislike curly hair! "Blue eyes sometimes are really quite delightful," they say, "but green-eyed monsters are taboo!" All men please copy.

Says Miss Wellesley, "There is one requirement which 'Barry' absolutely must meet—his finger nails must be clean . . . also his trousers must not be baggy at the knees." Poor "Barry" will have a hard time not biting his finger nails as he contemplates how to keep his trousers creased at all times. It has been suggested that he sew the crease in.

Must Dress in Taste

Other necessary details as to his dress . . . "His shoes must be shined" (and with all the spring mud too) . . . "and he must show good taste in clothes . . . his ties, handkerchiefs and socks must match . . . but he must at all times be dressed comfortably and he must not object to wearing a tuxedo." And just remember the Yale man asked for this!

The next requirement the Yale man . . . and every other man . . . will claim is already fulfilled. That of having a well-balanced sense of humor. The only catch to this requirement is the fact that several girls decreed that he must be able to "enjoy puns in Homer." The old gag, "That's all Greek to me," can have no place in "Barry's" vocabulary.

"Barry" need not be an intellectual giant but he must at least have as much intelligence as Miss Wellesley. Which is, incidentally, quite an order, for according to scholastic standards the Wellesley graduate ranks above the average. Many prefer that he be more intelligent. Possibly the Yale man will admit that he already is?

Here is the slap that will break the Bull Dog's back. "Barry" preferably will be a gradute of Princeton, with Yale second. His graduate work shall be done at Harvard! Now isn't it interesting to see the way that it is all worked out?

Tact in Selection

It would be unethical for Wellesley to flatter Yale by admitting a penchant for Yale men so they pick Princeton, thereby inviting good will and a similar questionnaire from the South. Yet naming Yale second gives Yale men an incentive to gain the distinction of reaching first place. Harvard, a neighbor of only a few miles, is diplomatically included by admitting graduate students under the pale. The Big Three are placated.

War, the girls assert, is an evil and they will do all they can to prevent it for they do not want "Barry" to go.

As to financial status, "Barry" must have anywhere from a comfortable income to $25,000 a year. Miss Wellesley wants some travel and diversion from the ordinary routine.

And speaking of diversion and diversification, poor "Barry" must also "keep up with the times in economics, social trends, science, and the arts. He must be well versed in the arts, especially music." It was agreed that he should be capable of enjoying a symphony concert and the opera (but it was not stated whether asleep or awake).

Must Not Be "Cut-Up"

"Barry" must be a good dancer. An accomplishment which all men will claim to have perfected. But what is one man's opinion against hundreds of women?

Riding, swimming and tennis are absolute necessities. "He must be a good mixer . . . but not the life of the party," they say. Not only New England conservatism, but common sense. A surprising number of Miss Wellesleys expressed the desire that he be a non-smoker and non-drinker. Sixty-nine per cent of those interviewed, it is claimed, required that "Barry" have some religious beliefs. Others stated that religion was unimportant.

"Barry" must be thoughtful, courteous and tactful upon all occasions. He should send flowers and candy at the propitious moment, comment upon the beauty of Milady's gown, and "he must squeeze the toothpaste from the bottom of the tube." In other words, a Sir Galahad with a touch of Beau Brummel and a dash of Richard Harding Davis.

The question remains as to whether there is such a Lothario as "Barry." One-third of the Wellesley misses are doubtful; one-third think he must exist but haven't met him as yet; and the final third are certain that he calls on them at least once a week and can prove it by photographs. That leaves two-thirds for the Yale man to conquer this spring . . . if he isn't too discouraged by this report.

Theaters

"Yoshe Kalb"

"Yoshe Kalb" was given a hearty welcome last night in a return engagement at the Boston Opera House. Opportunities for seeing Yiddish drama have diminished in Boston. There is a large enough public which may be interested, but certain changes have occurred in passing years that have dated the former productions, so heavily freighted with dramatic baggage. The innovations brought about by Habima, the Vilna Players and the Granowsky Theater have elevated the popular taste and made the earlier extravagances of acting and excesses of realism seem tasteless and unbearable. The new conventions profit by knowledge of pictorial art and by a prevailing insistence among impresarios upon simplicity and strict economy of expression. There may be a shade too much sophistication for steady fare. Mr. Maurice Schwartz, actor, director, writer, has managed to hold his public, when a number of others have failed, because he has found a mean somewhere between the extremes of the new ways and old.

The Yiddish drama has abundant resource, only a small quantity of which is used. The conflicts treated are generally those within the group, the conflict between the terrestrial and the unearthly, between obligation and inclination. The classes are always marked: the intellectual artistocracy, the moneyed aristocracy, the ill-favored, ungainly mob. In Shakespearean fashion the mob provides the comic element. The moral is obvious: good is white, bad is black. There are no intermediary grays on the palette. The Biblical background, the ritualistic ceremonies, the superstitious practices, the apprehensions of man against the great panorama of nature, the natively dramatic character of Jews—all help to elaborate "production."

The drama is another matter; that depends entirely upon the quality of the author's imagination and style. "Yoshe Kalb" does not bear up too well in the latter consideration. It wants beauty of lines; it needs subdual of the obvious; it resorts to the melodramatic, and even drags in as a chief character a mentally warped type. Mr. Schwartz knows too well what holds an audience; he is too generous. Magician-like, he can evoke tears, terror, laughter, abhorrence.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

Plays closing tonight are "Anninа," at the Shubert, and "Yoshe Kalb," at the Opera House.

The only stage production on view in Boston next week will be "Autumn Crocus," which continues at the Hollis.

At the Shubert a season of revived operettas will be inaugurated March 26 with "My Maryland."

Two attractions are scheduled for April 8, the Monday after the close of the week of opera: the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, at the Opera House, and the Clare Kummer comedy, "Her Master's Voice," at the Plymouth, with Roland Young and Laura Hope Crews.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 18, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Mass in B minor will be presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in two sections, the first lasting from 4:30 to 6, and the second from 8:30 to 10, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 18, in Jordan Hall, ninth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, fifth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra series with Alfred Zighera, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday morning, March 19, in the Statler Hotel, sixth and last Morning Musicale, with Lotte Lehmann as soloist.

Tuesday evening, March 20, in Brown Hall, final chamber concert by the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, March 22, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 23 and 24, in Symphony Hall, twentieth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Yehudi Menuhin, assisting violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 25, in the Art Club galleries, fourth chamber concert by the Flute Players Club.

Sunday evening, March 25, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Boston Jewish Symphony Orchestra, Boston Jewish Choral Society and Hadassah Choral Group.

Tuesday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, fifth supplementary matinée of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 27, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Matthew Passion-Music, by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 27, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm Holmes, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 28, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Durrell and Chardon String Quartets, sponsored by the Longy School.

Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 29 and 31, twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Opera Season

April 2—"Aida," with Rethberg, Olszewska, Martinelli, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Serafin.

April 3—"Manon," with Bori, Crooks, De Luca, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 4 matinée—"Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.

April 4 evening—"Lucia," with Pons, Martini, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

April 5—"Pagliacci," with Fleischer, Martinelli, Tibbett; conductor, Belezza; and "Emperor Jones," with Tibbett, Windheim, Besuner; conductor, Serafin.

April 6—"Götterdämmerung," with Leider, Olszewska, Manski, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.

April 7 matinée—"Pelléas et Mélisande," with Bori, Johnson, Pinza, Bourskaya, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 7 evening—"Rigoletto," with Pons, Hackett, De Luca, Swarthout, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

Fewer Cattle in Idaho

The state crop statistician of Idaho reported a decline of about 6 per cent in the number of cattle in the state.

Wagnerian Star

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lauritz Melchior, as Tannhäuser, the rôle in which he will make his Boston début with the Metropolitan Opera Company, April 4, matinée.

The Dance

Miriam Marmein

Miss Miriam Marmein, dance mime, brought a high sense of fun to her program in the Repertory Theater last evening. The performance is being repeated this afternoon.

Miss Marmein's forte is the cartoon and caricature in dance expression, which leave no doubt in the spectator's mind as to her meaning. Her "Ballerina of the Old School," the "Prima Donna" and the "Sailor on his Maiden Voyage" are unmistakably clear and amusing, as is her crisp cartoon of the waiter of the 90's, "Garçon." Even in the opening number, "Ritual," the formalized movement brushes aside abstract æsthetics for well-defined intention, and the subsequent "Fountain," "Modern Ballerina" and "Serpent" are equally free from disturbing implications. Perhaps her most effective solo was the eerie "March" to drum accompaniment, which revealed a potentiality for keen dramatization of emotion when the dancer wills.

By the concert group, the major compositions offered were "Machinery" (inspired by a visit to the Ford plant) and "New York Architecture." These were imaginative and interesting and were executed by the three participants with the mechanical precision necessary for the modernistic spirit. Such lyrical flash-backs to a dancing past as "Pas de Quatre" and "Sirens" need to be superlatively done to lift them above the level of exercises in a girls' school.

The costumes, all designed by Miss Marmein, were of beautiful coloring and heightening appropriateness. The choreography for group and solo, also by the dancer, was often inventive and suggestive.

M. L.

Bandit's Partner Succumbs

PORT HURON, Mich., March 16 (AP)—Herbert Youngblood, partner of John Dillinger in his escape from the Crown Point, Ind., jail a fortnight ago, succumbed in a hospital here this afternoon to bullet wounds received in a battle with sheriff's officers who had trapped him in a Moak Avenue store.

Warsaw College Closed

WARSAW, March 15 (AP)—Learning today that students had attacked a Jewish professor, Dr. Oscar Handelsmann, dean of history of the University of Warsaw, Premier Jedrzejewicz closed the school for an indefinite time. There has been considerable unrest among students following discussion of admittance of Jews to the school.

Boston Art Notes

Sam Charles

At Doll and Richards, there are water color drawings by Mr. Sam Charles. The painter has exhibited annually, and with each subsequent display new developments show in his style. Inasmuch as he is self-tutored—a musician by profession—the evolution of his style has been interesting.

Mr. Charles's first pictures were made by combination of a facile drawing, casually sketched, and the application of washes of sepia and occasional tints of pigment. The method was too facile and the result was superficial. Practice has increased the depth of his vision, and the complexity of his mode.

In this exhibition he exhibits scenes of towns in France and instead of applying the shorthand method of a swirl and blot here and there, he deliberately draws for construction of objects such as bridges in space. Mr. Charles is absorbed with shimmering surfaces, with hard textures, and with deep perspectives. The Utrillesque scenes appeal to him. Mr. Charles paints with avidity, as though impressed with the logic of perspective. His pictures profit greatly by this enthusiasm; they take on strength and character.

Junior League

"Members' Exhibition of Fine Arts, Arts Crafts and Hobbies" is the long title of the current exhibition at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street.

Occasionally the members show some gift for handicraft—plying the needle, painting a chair, making a rug or fashioning a bowl. In one or two instances—Miss Susan Flint's display, for example—there is genuine talent. In most others, there is aptitude or less. One judges that the hobby section is the largest.

D. A.

Misleading Radio Ads Recorded in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—Progress toward improvement of the character of local radio advertising is reported by the Chicago Better Business Bureau as the result of a new plan in effect for several weeks by which mechanical recordings of misleading advertising talks are made in the bureau's office.

On March 15 the new advertising correction system approved by the local Retail Code Authority as a means of conciliating trade practice complaints became effective here. Under this system all advertisers who make mistakes will be asked to publish corrections thereafter.

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All Products Home-Made
Wedding and Birthday Cakes a specialty.
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Fresh and Smoked
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25 years' experience in high-grade Watch Repairing, Diamond Setting and Jewelry.
Repairing done very reasonably.
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EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

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CHARLESTON, S. C.
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Beautycraft in All Its Branches

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For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—2 and 3-room suites; reasonable rent; Christian Scientists preferred. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

NILES
10 JAMAICAWAY
Overlooking Parkway
1, 2 and 3-room, desirable, modern suites with electric refrigeration and elevator; carefully restricted; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply to Supt. on premises. Tel. Reg. 2660R or downtown office, 44 School Street, Boston; Laf. 5616.

APARTMENTS WANTED

Furnished Apartment
1-4 rooms, very choice, nicely situated, strictly up to date in furnishings and equipment; must have a real kitchen; modern in every respect; or, will consider small furnished house nearby. C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUBURN, brougham, 1933 model, 8-cylinder, trunk, wheeling, dual-ratio, driven 6 months; perfect condition; price $685. Kenmore 0819, Boston.

FORD Victoria Coupe de Luxe V8, 1932 model; one owner; driven only 4300 miles, perfect condition; $400. Tel. Waltham 0137 or B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8007 Boston

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MADAME MARIE
Showing the extreme new Paris Model Foundation Garments; reasonably priced. Phone Hub. 8797, or call 12 West St., Rm. 611, Boston.

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GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices.
Estate Jewels Appraised and Purchased.
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Reg. A. K. C. stock. Sire Int. Ch. Warland, protector of Shelterrock. W. W. BATTELLE, Wrentham, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—Out by day or at home; slip covers, draperies, etc. MRS. HELEN BROWN. Phone Chr. 0267.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2234

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ONE of best known market garden farms in Middlesex County to settle estate; village location; near depot, schools, churches, State road; 10-room house, outbuildings; 40 acres; terms. Address "TRUSTEE," 259 Elm St., Somerville, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SHARON, MASS.—Beautiful country home for sale or rent; price reasonable. Inquire Pres. 0475 or 34 Cheriton Rd., Wollaston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT manager for New York hotel; must come well recommended; give full particulars, experience. Write X-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Wanted, general maid; one to whom good home means more than high wages. D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Wellesley 2440.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Bronxville, N. Y., attractive home, early American type; modern, every convenience; 9 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, play yard, game room, large living room with fireplace, pine paneled dining room; delightful rock and flower gardens; convenient to trains. For further information please write Box L-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE on golf course in Wayland, Mass., all equipped; large dining room; suitable for summer guests and private parties; fine opportunity. B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT—WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, MASS. A new, completely furnished English type 6-room cottage, with gardens, sun porches, etc., oil heat. Ocean 1571-J evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Change of Corporate Name

The undersigned officers of Williamstown Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by the affirmative vote of all its stock legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Northern Berkshire Gas Company.
PHILIP M. CHILDS, *President*
CARL S. HERRMANN, *Treasurer*
W. C. BELL,
FREDERICK J. DUNN,
GEORGE F. HOWLAND,
THOMAS G. DIGNAN,
HARRY HANSON,
Majority of Directors

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years. English and Australian agencies.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving, reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
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Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.
Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

WE BUY Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Old Watches and Jewelry
Han. 2244
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

ORGANS FOR SALE

TWO 3-manual Hutchings pipe organs, 29 and 23 stops; 1 electric, 1 tracker; reasonable. D-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere, over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution.
13 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 1876

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A COMMUNITY INN
Successfully operated for 12 years under the same management. Just the right combination of a fine home and a paying business. Dining room, 7 guest rooms, 3 baths, all furnished. It can be bought at a real bargain. In one of the best towns in Massachusetts. Call Mr. Beardsell, Asp. 1504. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 273 Harvard St., Brookline.

FINE Colonial house, 16 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; ideal for sanitarium, guest house or club; two manual pipe organ and billiard room. B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Edgewater, N. J., 12 room house; three apts. rented; low taxes, good income. Phone Cliffside 6-1681.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—For sale, 8-room insulated bungalow, oil heat, tile bath; 5 minutes to trains; garage; 2 years old. Need. 1595-R.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—10 alert, attractive women of good education, social background, to enter the profession of insurance underwriting, a business in which she can build for her future; next class March 26; join it. Apply F. E. SHAAL, 100 Milk Street, Boston, Mass; office hours, 12 to 2.

RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Lee Villa, Mrs. Margaret Lee Traylor, 170 S. Pennsylvania Avenue—Personal management; central, near Steel Pier.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. Cozy

BOSTON—Large, pleasant rooms with hot and cold water; quiet and homelike. (Mrs.) HESSIE M. JOHNSON, Tel. Com. 6168.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park. 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Suite 4—Large, pleasant room; reasonable; kitchen privileges. Tel. Circle 0544.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Attractively furnished room, hot water; clean, quiet home; breakfast optional; 2 minutes B. M. T. Bu. 2-3453.

FIRST-CLASS, pleasant, well furnished rooms, with full board, $10 to $15 per week. 32 Vernon St., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Longwood 8871.

N. Y. C., 532 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, private family, in apt., reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3069.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGH TYPE, efficient bookkeeper-secretary, many years diversified experience, capable taking complete charge; wishes position of responsibility; open to travel. Write Box C-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION, Protestant, desires case, experienced in mental cases, adult or child; charge housekeeping in parents' absence; Boston or suburbs. Tel. 07A, 1955, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-GENERAL MAN
Careful driver; no liquor or tobacco; understand care lawns, flowers, vegetables and heaters; want position where careful, conscientious services will be appreciated; American, Protestant, married, A. F. & A. M.; references. Cambridge, Mass., Porter 2207-W, evenings.

CHAUFFEUR, white, desires position, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further particulars write M. HINDERER, 1028 Broadway, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

MAN, 40, desires worthwhile connection requiring executive ability, responsibility, initiative; 15 years with large corporation; experienced in accounting, credits, collections, office management. C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, janitor work, references furnished. J. M. S., 3336 N. Gratz Street, Phone Rod. 2359, Philadelphia.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD
MAKES the music class for children happy, recreational education; classes in Boston, Belmont, Brookline, Wellesley. Mass. MRS. COPP, ASP. 0180-7034.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED to rent May 1, reasonable unfurnished 5-6 room house with garage in country or N. Y. C. suburbs; state full particulars. Write Box P-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FARMS FOR SALE

18-ACRE FARM, good 7-room house, bearing fruit trees; 14 miles from Washington, D. C.; cheap for cash. Route 2, Box 377, Miami, Florida.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN
Approvals for General Collectors. Lists free. What are you looking for?
J. R. FLOERI
Marktgasse 65, BERNE, Switzerland

REAL ESTATE

ALAMEDA, CALIF.—For sale, Bay Shore home, about 1 acre, lovely garden, 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms with bath, glassed sleeping porch. 1234 Hathorne Street.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 334 South Market Street, Chicago.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghesireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghesireh Sporting Club.

LONDON, 1 Cromwell Crescent, S. W. 5—Assured comfort, good food; bed-sitting rooms or partial board; sunny house; close tube, buses.

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INVITATION—Many beautiful homes open to receive gentlefolk as paying guests. Apply to Imperial Services, 7 St. James St., London, S. W. 1.

POST WANTED

SECRETARY OR COMPANION—Young Swedish girl knowing excellent English, French, Italian, some German, stenography and typewriting, seeks position. MARGIT GERDTSTROM, Swedish Legation, Via di Villa Patrizi 3, Rome, Italy.

STAMPS FOR SALE

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PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

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COPENHAGEN

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Højbropladş 2 Tel. Cent. 1423

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Very moderate prices.

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in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
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Unter den Linden 59A

Rackow-Schulen Kaufm. Privatschule. Private Sprachschule. Staatl. anerk. Hdls. Handelsschule V. u. Lyz. A. Rackow
April beg. 1/4, 1/5, 1- u. 2-jähr. Handelskurse z. Ausb. i. Buchh.-, fremdspr. Korresp. bzw. Sekr.-Arbeit. od. allg. Bürotätigk. — Sonderkurse f. Offiz., Jurist., Ing., Abit. (innen) — Monatskurs.: Buchh., Bilanz., Wechselverk., Masch., Sten., Korresp. — Sonderkurs bis 21 Sprachstunden wöchentl. Berlin, Wilhelmstr. 49, Tauentzienstr. 1 u. Alexanderplatz. Prospekte kostenlos.
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Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
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Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4586
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H. EHRT, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

Stationery
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Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 8645
PAPIER SCHREIBWAREN
BÜROBEDARF
FÜLLFEDERHALTER

BERLIN (Continued)

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Feine Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
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Fleischermeister
Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. F 6 Baerwald 2756

Carpet Beaters
WALLERSTEIN & KUNFT
TEPPICH KLOPFANSTALT
Reparatur, Chem. Reinigung
Entmottung Aufbewahrung
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Tel. G 1, 1622

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N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Massige Preise Zurückgen. Elim. billigster. 30 jähr. Bestehen.
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Höfehenstr. 28. Tel. 37138
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SUITINGS
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MARKENSTR. 13 TEL. 11178
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Reparaturen in eigener Werkstatt

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KURT FRÖHLICH
Landhaus- u. Sportkleidung
Eleganter Maßschneider
u. Mäntelsalon
Tel. 22

RICHTER & ZINZOW
DEKORATIONSSTOFFE
Gladestr. 1 Tel. 58820, 57139

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Neuheiten stets am Lager. Umarbeitungen sehr geschmackvoll und preiswert.
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in Ringelchens und Tanz
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am Altmarkt.
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teaches all languages; first class native teachers; 50 years' experience; Propr. Mr. H. Styring.
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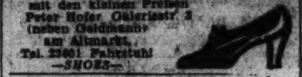

Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Süfistraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

MILLINERS
DAMEN - HÜTE
GESCHWISTER GUTMANN
Frankfurt/M
Liebfrauenberg 39 Gr. Friedbergerstr. 23
Gleiche Geschäfte: Essen/Ruhr, Gelsenkirchen, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Karlsruhe, Pforsheim, Stuttgart.

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
HAMBURGER HOF—Room 249
Entrance: Gr. Bleichen 16

HOSIERY and WOOLLEN WEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Bramfelder Strasse 75
Tel. B 3 Lützow 0674
Strümpfe u. Wollwaren Spezialgeschäft

GERMANY

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Anfertigung feiner
DAMEN - GARDEROBEN
Gertrud Ganzel
Anzeasir. 15/I Tel. 25 00 19 unter Becker

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Lt - Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt

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Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
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Speciaal ingericht voor Buitenlandsche Reizen.
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Opportunities for quiet study.
Christian Scientists preferred
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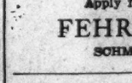

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Daily Features

All Nature

Red Cedar

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE a wrestler posing with muscles strained and bulging, the red cedar tree lifts its evergreen weight on arms that show the twisted strands of bare muscle beneath the shredded bark.

It is one of America's most widely distributed trees, commonest to sterile, rocky hills or peat swamps. Its range along the Atlantic coast is irregular; but in general it extends from Nova Scotia south to Florida and west to Texas, central Oklahoma, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Distribution in Maine and New Hampshire is scattered. It reaches its greatest development in the Red River valley of Texas, where specimens 90 to 100 feet tall are common.

The Indians paid homage to the cedar with many tribal ceremonies. They loved the resinous odor coming from the oil glands on the leaves; and they burned cedar twigs as incense during tribal dances and ceremonies. The durability of the wood made it their favorite for wigwam poles and lance shafts.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

274

Where is Billie said
the new teacher and
Mary. It seems kind of
odd that up till a few
minutes since the boy
as well as the girl
were around here and had
been for wuite awhile

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

With the Inventors

Automatic Card Table

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

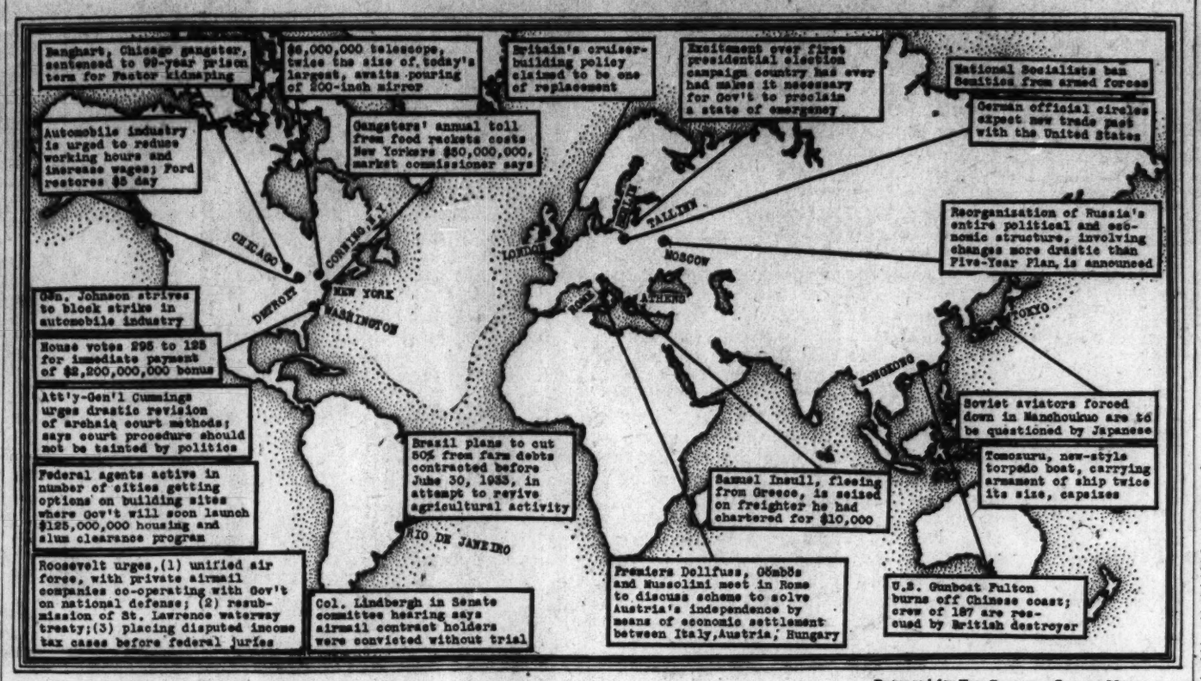
AN INVENTION of R. V. Stoner and E. Schlaak (U. S. Patent No. 1943563) should be received with shouts of joy by the men in bridge-playing households, or, for that matter, by all users of collapsible tables. When one leg is raised or lowered, the other three automatically follow the leader.

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: Amended adage —Time, tide and traffic lights wait for no man.

Punch: It is said that foreigners just love a London fog. We do not quite know what they see in it.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Banghart, Chicago gangster, sentenced to 99-year prison term for Factor kidnaping
$6,000,000 telescope, twice the size of today's largest, awaits pouring of 200-inch mirror
Britain's cruiser-building policy claimed to be one of replacement
Excitement over first presidential election campaign country has ever had makes it necessary for Gov't to proclaim a state of emergency
National Socialists ban Semites from armed forces
German official circles expect new trade pact with the United States
Automobile industry is urged to reduce working hours and increase wages; Ford restores $5 day
Gangsters' annual toll from food rackets costs New Yorkers $50,000,000, market commissioner says
Reorganization of Russia's entire political and economic structure, involving changes more drastic than Five-Year Plan, is announced
Gen. Johnson strives to block strike in automobile industry
House votes 295 to 125 for immediate payment of $2,200,000,000 bonus
Att'y-Gen'l Cummings urges drastic revision of archaic court methods; says court procedure should not be tainted by politics
Federal agents active in number of cities getting options on building sites where Gov't will soon launch $125,000,000 housing and slum clearance program
Brasil plans to cut 50% from farm debts contracted before June 30, 1933, in attempt to revive agricultural activity
Samuel Insull, fleeing from Greece, is seized on freighter he had chartered for $10,000
Soviet aviators forced down in Manchoukuo are to be questioned by Japanese
Tomozuru, new-style torpedo boat, carrying armament of ship twice its size, capsizes
Roosevelt urges, (1) unified air force, with private airmail companies co-operating with Gov't on national defense; (2) resubmission of St. Lawrence waterway treaty; (3) placing disputed income tax cases before federal juries
Col. Lindbergh in Senate committee hearing says airmail contract holders were convicted without trial
Premiers Dollfuss, Gömbös and Mussolini meet in Rome to discuss scheme to solve Austria's independence by means of economic settlement between Italy, Austria, Hungary
U.S. Gunboat Fulton burns off Chinese coast; crew of 187 are rescued by British destroyer
LONDON
MOSCOW
TALLIN
ATHENS
TOKIO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
RIO DE JANEIRO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Customers' Names

ONE housewife added to the family income by supplying names of prospective buyers. First she made contacts with the different organizations that sold oil burners, electric refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc. Each agreed to pay her a certain sum for the name of a prospective customer, in the event that the article was purchased. Then whenever she heard of anyone considering the purchase of a certain machine, she asked permission to send a salesman for a demonstration.

She learned, for instance, of a family that was planning to move. She furnished the name to a real estate man, who helped the people find the right location; and she also notified a firm of movers with a padded van. She recommends only concerns that employ conscientious workers, whom she investigates thoroughly.

Mrs. Dorothy C. D.

Your Camera

Shortcuts to Good Pictures

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE series which is to appear each day in connection with the Monitor Camera Club pictures will take up in successive stages the steps necessary for the production of good pictures.

The information will be given from the professional point of view, but reduced to terms and methods which will be easily understood by the amateur photographer.

The question of cameras will be discussed, with suggestions as to the most suitable equipment for the beginner and results which may be expected from their careful use. An analysis of the various types of films, their special uses and the treatment, will clear up some of the questions that arise. Simple rules of composition, selection of subjects, quality and use of light and exposure, will follow. Development and fixing of negatives will be explained, as will the theory and practice of intensification and reduction. Next, methods in the production of contact prints and enlargements will disclose the important steps in the development of the print from the negative.

Each day's discussion will be limited to one subject, and there will be no suggestion of purchase of expensive equipment, the idea being to explain methods that will enable the amateur to produce good pictures with the least possible expense.

Questions will be discussed, limited only by space and general interest. It is suggested that the reader clip the article each day and paste in a scrapbook for future reference.

What They Say

Inflationary Action

"We are the world's greatest creditor country, and can remonetize without danger." — *Senator King, Utah.*

Then What?

"In a hundred years I do not think there will be any novels."—*Booth Tarkington.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF A man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world.
—BACON

Saturday!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Harold C. Livermore, Somerville, Mass., is today's winner of a membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. We hope she uses her dollar to buy more suckers for this cherub. Please put name, address, and other details on the back of each picture submitted for the Camera Club.

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable

Samuel Hopkins loved Sophia Simpkins, but never had courage enough to propose, being invariably overwhelmed with shyness when he met her. At last, he determined to put his fate to the test and 'phoned her.

"Miss Simpkins?"

"Miss Simpkins speaking."

"Er—will you marry me, Miss Simpkins?"

"Yes! Who is speaking?"—*Pearson's.*

Playing Safe

Friend: "Why did you insist on your daughter's boy friend staying at your home for a whole month?"

Father: "I wanted to find out before I gave my consent to their marriage whether I could afford to board him."—*Toronto Globe.*

Gentle Hint

Having returned from a trip to India, the club member insisted upon describing his experiences over and over.

"You can believe it or not, as you choose," he informed a group for the fourth time, "but that black fakir threw that rope up in the air, and then he climbed up and utterly disappeared."

A member of his audience yawned and inquired, "You can't, by any chance, do that trick yourself, can you?"

Worth Knowing

A DENVER TAILOR HAS DESIGNED A GARMENT WHICH IS A COAT AND VEST ALL IN ONE PIECE!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bartlesville, Okla.

A GIRL entering high school had the longing, as most young people have, to be well-liked in school, or to state it in a more modern way, to be "popular." This girl did not have pretty clothes nor was she beautiful; but she did possess a precious jewel, the pearl of understanding, developed in her by her mother and her Sunday School teachers, who had taught her that in order to be loved, we must love.

A writer has said: "To serve God means to serve every living thing." Webster gives this definition of popularity: "To please the common people." To love God and serve every living thing was to her the keynote to true popularity. With earnestness she endeavored to love everyone impartially.

She made a chart and named it "My private school." Underneath, she wrote ten questions, which read in part:

1. Have you given smiles today?
2. Have you been courteous to your teachers, and do you fully appreciate their efforts in helping you?
3. Have you criticized or condemned anyone today?

And so on down the line. Each day she would grade herself. At first her grades were not high; but with practice and persistent effort her grades improved.

At the end of the second year, in the annual election of "Who's Who," her gratitude was unbounded when she was elected by the student body as the "Most Loved Girl."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Antioch in Syria

THE capital of the Roman Province of Syria is generally referred to in the New Testament simply as "Antioch" (Acts 13:1), and is to be carefully distinguished from Antioch in Pisidia which lay some 300 miles distant in Asia Minor.

The Syrian Antioch was situated about 300 miles north of Jerusalem and 60 miles west of the modern Aleppo, and ranked as the third city in the Roman Empire, yielding in importance only to Alexandria in Egypt and to imperial Rome itself. It early became a center for Gentile Christianity, and was indeed the birthplace of the name "Christian" (Acts 11:26).

Paul was called to this city by Barnabas to aid in the increasing activity of the Antiochian church, and it is not without significance that it was from Antioch that Paul set forth on three successive occasions upon long and fruitful missionary journeys into the Gentile world (Acts 13:1, 4; 15:35-41; 18:22-23).

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Extenuates

Example: "A good intention . . . joined to an evil action *extenuates* its malignity" (Addison: Spectator No. 213).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

lessens	illustrates
exaggerates	proves
conceals	disproves
uncovers	extends

Pronunciation: Accent the second syllable: *ex-ten'-u-ates* (each *e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *ace*).

Derivation: Our word goes back to the Latin *extenuare*, "to make thin, reduce," compounded of *ex*, "fully," and *tenuare*, "to make thin" (*tenuis*, "thin"). We use our verb in the sense of "to weaken, diminish, lessen," and also in the broader sense of "to palliate, excuse." Extenuating circumstances, for example, are conditions which combine to make an action less culpable.

We should be more willing to extenuate our brother's guilt than our own.

Notes and Queries

Ensign—Long *i*.

Blessed (Isa. 30:18) — Participial adjective; therefore, two syllables. Compare the word as a verb (one syllable) in Matt. 14:19.

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im.*

Habakkuk — Preferably *Ha-bak'-uk.*

Teman—*Te'-man.*

Paran—*Pay'-ran.*

Cushan—*Ku'-shan.*

Bases ("two bases of being")—Here the plural of "basis"; sound it *bay'-seez.*

Persistently—The first *s* is sounded *s*, not *z*.

Miasma—*Mi-az'-ma.*

Alias—Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Daily Anecdote

Also a Humorist

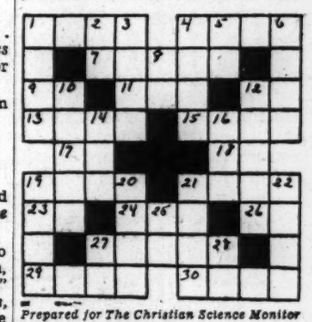
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, the famous Polish pianist has long been recognized for his prowess as a musician and as a statesman. But few people know him as a humorist.

When making a tour in America some years ago, he was introduced to a prominent polo player at the home of Mr. Walter Damrosch. The host remarked: "You ought to know one another, for one of you is a playing Pole and the other a polo player."

"Say, rather," said Paderewski, "that I am a poor Pole who plays solo, while he is a dear soul who plays polo."

Junior Cross-Word No. 130



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Large bundle.
4—Compact stone, commonly green.
7—To allow to enter.
9—Negative.
11—To dip.
12—Transact.
13—In a becoming manner.
15—Paradise.
17—Fort Wayne is in this part of Indiana (abbr.).
18—About.
19—Scrutinize.
21—Understood.
23—Myself
24—Be obliged for.
26—Narragansett Bay indents this state (abbr.).
27—Direct.
29—Broad.
30—Slender part of a bottle.

Down
1—Binding agreement.
2—Musical note.
3—Surname of Founder of Christian Science.
4—To agree (colloq.).
5—Near.
6—Black.
8—Third note of the scale.
10—Measure of weight.
12—Yield to the opinion of another.
14—Meadow.
16—Spanish gentleman.
19—Fish-eating duck of northern Europe and Asia.
20—Memorandum.
21—Sharp.
22—Something used in oil lamps or candles.
25—Pronoun.
27—Sioux Falls is in the southeastern part of this state (abbr.).
28—Over again (prefix).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —Kite Flying

By CARMACK

The Boss made a kite today—
And I had some wonderful races with him while he was trying to get it to fly—
The sixth time he ran with it, it stayed up—
And that was the end of the fun—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Reverse English on Tariffs

THE revolution now taking place in American thinking in the whole field of commercial policy is nowhere better illustrated than by one of the amendments to President Roosevelt's tariff bill just informally agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. This amendment simply adds that, in addition to expanding markets for American goods, one of the purposes of the act would be to "maintain the standard of American living."

Thus have the new low-tariff architects stolen the patriotic thunder of the old high-tariff builders. And with good Republican help! For not only has Mr. Ogden L. Mills been talking of the necessity for a tariff which would permit more imports; not only has President McKinley's famous Buffalo speech in favor of reciprocity been quoted with good effect by the Democratic advocates of reciprocal agreements; actually Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Hoover appointee to the chairmanship of the Tariff Commission, told this same committee the other day that "the assumption that living conditions and standards in America are based upon high tariffs is nonsense."

Imagine that from a New England Republican! And after all these years in which the Republican Party has "sold" Protection—protection with a capital P, mind you—to American labor as the great guardian of the "full dinner pail"! The truth is that the world-wide epidemic of economic nationalism has made things look very different. It was only six years ago that the Democrats themselves, under the leadership of "Al" Smith, were insisting on tariffs adequate to protect American producers. And Democrats helped pass the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930.

But lately the United States has been discovering that high tariff walls have two sides. Being on the inside looking out may seem quite cozy, but with everybody getting the same idea America has been increasingly on the outside looking in. The new forest of trade barriers has increased the effects of depression until American trade has been cut to half the volume of 1929. And while foreign trade is normally less than 10 per cent of the total of American business, that portion is more vital than had been supposed. Thus Secretary Wallace has shown that unless the United States is prepared to accept imports which will pay for goods she must export, farm land equal to the area of the State of Illinois must be abandoned.

To "maintain the standard of living" of cotton raisers who must sell half their crop abroad, it will be necessary to take payment in some products which the tariff has tended to exclude. The purpose of the President and his advisers is to avoid drastic changes which might ruin any American industry. But gradual elimination of tariff subsidies to some inefficient industries would help others which can produce to better advantage. And the economic fact is that for the nation as a whole the most efficient production means the greatest wealth.

The traditional protectionist view has been that "infant industries" must be built up and the American workingman protected from the competition of products made by "the pauper labor of Europe." Today industries such as motorcar manufacturing have become such giants that they could sell more abroad, if they could get paid. But the purchasers have to obtain dollars by selling goods in America, goods which are not barred by tariffs. When this exchange is blocked, motorcar factories lie idle and workers are unemployed. Thus it becomes evident that high tariffs can cause unemployment and a lowering of living standards as well as low tariffs.

The question for Americans today is to determine on a rational adjustment of commercial policy which will make the nation as a whole more efficiently productive and able to maintain higher standards. That is the aim of the new tariff tinkering.

A Change of Emphasis

SYSTEMATIC reconsideration of the aims and methods of the national and international temperance movement is taking place in Great Britain. This was begun two years ago at the time of the hundredth anniversary of an event that gave early impetus to the world's present movement toward sobriety—the signing of a pledge of total abstinence by seven workingmen of Preston, Lancashire, 1832; and it is being continued by many thoughtful people in the United States. Broadly speaking, the view toward which it is leading is the recognition that the problem of drink is fundamentally a moral and spiritual problem.

The primary reason why men and women drink is that they think they derive pleasure from so doing. A man may feel a temptation to fling himself off a precipice; but it is not permissible, either by visual or verbal persuasion, to encourage him to do so; nor would it be considered right to run a special train to bring the precipice within his reach. Now that prohibition has gone in the United States, the full train service to the precipice of drink has been restored, though there is some argument as to whether the expresses shall not be replaced by slow trains which, although they take longer on the journey, get there just the same.

Even this is not a complete statement of the situation. By giving the liquor interests license of action, the wets have paved the way for the return of a condition in which, by advertisement, by propaganda and by political corruption, the morbid desire for drink was aroused in people who would otherwise never have experienced it. The repeal of prohibition, therefore, not only brings the precipice within general reach; it actually allows interested parties to boost the alleged attractions of the road that inevitably leads to it.

But so long as the individual thought is clear, these attempted persuasions can have no effect. The recognition that drinking confers no real pleasure is the foundation on which true sobriety is built.

That the desire for drink has not naturally the hold over men and women which is generally supposed is illustrated by the fact that the slight restrictions on the sale of liquor introduced by the British Government since 1902 have, in the words of a recent royal commission, resulted in "excessive drinking" being "greatly, even spectacularly, diminished."

The conclusion is plain. The obstacles to mankind's recognition that there is no abiding pleasure in drink can, and will, be thrown down.

No Sabotaging Recovery

THERE must be no strike in the automobile industry. America cannot afford it; the workers and employers of the industry cannot afford to record themselves in history as having sabotaged the recovery of their country.

Yet workers of the automobile industry threaten to precipitate what Mr. William Green has said would be the greatest strike in the history of the nation. Or to put it another way, the employers, perhaps, are precipitating the strike by refusing to follow the spirit and the letter of the NRA wherein it grants to labor the right to organize without fear of coercion.

At all events, labor and employer have reached an impasse, with labor determined to inherit the full privileges of Provision 7 of the NIRA, and the employer stubbornly determined that unionization shall not progress in the automobile industry except in the form of company unions.

Not the famous Pullman strike of the Cleveland Administration nor the paralyzing coal strike of the 1920's could have such tragic consequences for the nation as a walkout of the automobile employees at this time. For the motor industry is leading the recovery parade. With its 35 per cent gain in production over last year, with its potential employment for one out of every ten workers in the nation, with its position at the head of all the manufacturing industries of the nation, and with its rich promise for the rubber, metal, plate-glass and leather industries, it is truly the white hope of revival.

No issue involving a single industry can possibly be greater than that of restoring the prosperity of a whole nation. Circumstances have placed both the automobile worker and employer in the pivotal position of profound responsibility. They are invested with the national welfare, and for that reason are not free agents.

The public should not lose sight of the fact that while the employers will not be the actual strikers, their moral responsibility for the strike, if it should come, might actually be the greater. For the employer, enjoying as he now does under the NRA the long-sought privilege of organizing, shall not be exempt from blame if he, by subterfuge, thinly veiled paternalism or direct coercion, withholds that same privilege from labor, even though he throws no stones nor stands in any picket line.

Whatever concession is necessary to forestall a disastrous tie-up in this industry must be made, and with both parties resolved to use only sane methods, a solution most certainly will be found.

Morgenthau Asks for Time

SECRETARY HENRY MORGENTHAU'S statement opposing any further silver legislation is timely. It is to be hoped that it will check the rising tide of bills that would squander the taxpayers' money to such little purpose. Two have already been reported out of House committees. One is the Dies bill, which provides for the acceptance of silver in exchange for American agricultural products at a rate up to 25 per cent above the world market price. The limit on purchases in this measure would be $400,000,000 yearly, but the other bill, bearing the name of Representative Fiesinger, would authorize the Government to buy as much as 1,500,000,000 ounces of silver, or nearly twice as much.

The head and front of the silver bloc is Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Last session the Montanan missed by only eleven votes committing the Senate to independent bitmetallism. It was due to his influence that bimetallism had a place among the permissive powers given to the President in the Thomas Amendment to the AAA. Again he pressed his pet scheme as an amendment to the recent Gold Act and the Senate cut down its refusal to a margin of only two votes. Now, it is reported, this doughty crusader out of the West has mobilized a flying wedge of a hundred members of Congress to put through his legislation.

The Roosevelt Administration has already done a great deal for silver. When it undertook to buy the country's output at 50 per cent above the world price, many people felt that the silver industry should be satisfied. But it turns out that the largesse merely whetted its appetite. Like Oliver Twist, it asks for more, and apparently the request meets the support of the Committee for the Nation, whose president, Mr. J. H. Rand, recently lamented to Congress that there was not enough silver in production to buy.

Why this anxiety? It would *never* do to say that the free coinage of silver would help the silver industry. But it is no longer possible to keep a straight face and say, as so many silver enthusiasts in the last three years have said, that it would help Chinese purchasing power. News from Shanghai affords a standing rebuke to such misstatements. China is now expressing its concern lest silver be boosted so high that its silver-priced exports will be too expensive for Western purses. The argument in support of more silver legislation comes back to the inadequacy of existing currency.

How even this argument can be maintained in the face of recent events is past comprehension. The Gold Bill repriced the nation's gold. It now stands at by far the record high level in American history, $7,500,000,000. Europe has been adding to the store at the rate of $12,000,000 a day for the last five weeks. When Bryan took up the cudgels for silver, the United States was losing its gold, and the Treasury showed that it held only $90,000,000, or about the average import per week since Feb. 1.

Mr. Morgenthau did not emphasize these facts in asking for a breathing spell. Two weeks ago he made the equally telling point of the flexible nature of his existing powers to provide the country with cheap money and plenty of it. Now he asks that Congress should let well enough alone while business conditions are improving.

Brothers at Sea

PROOF of an inherent fealty between British and American seafarers that transcends any written code again manifests itself in accounts of a daring exploit at sea. Out of a stormy ocean, 50 miles northeast of Hong Kong the other day came an SOS from the United States gunboat Fulton of the China Sea piracy patrol, afire in Bias Bay.

First to reach the scene was the British warship Wishart which ranged alongside the blazing gunboat and took off her imperiled people.

Naval history offers a striking analogy to this rescue by an occurrence in those same waters many years ago. England and France were allied against China in a dispute over a vessel named the Arrow. In naval skirmishes a British gunboat was sunk, her men cast into the sea.

Close to the range of fire was an American warship. Should her commander risk international complications by attempting to rescue those floundering British tars? He took the risk. In the tense moment that determined his action he voiced a phrase that is now famous, "Blood is thicker than water!"

The saying is borne out again. In repaying that deed British sailors have risen to inspiring heights of coolness and courage. The skillful seamanship and unfaltering judgment that marked the thrilling rescue of the Fulton's 187 officers and men commands the whole-hearted admiration of all who comprehend the hazards that beset the rescuers.

That heroic deed cannot help but strengthen the natural affection that binds the English-speaking peoples.

A Mighty Sioux Chief

The Book of the Day

By Zollus

THERE are men in America who were a part of the Stone Age and who have survived to see the conquest of the air. Chief Joseph White Bull of the Minneconjou Sioux was born in 1849, when his people still hunted buffalo with flint-tipped arrows. He was the son of a chief who bore the significant name of Makes-Room, and a nephew of Sitting Bull. He has lived up to his antecedents, having been engaged in every recent battle of major importance between the Sioux and the Whites or other Indians. His story is the history of the warfare of his people, set down much as he told it himself to a scholar who has loved and studied the Plains Indians for thirty years ("Warpath," by Stanley Vestal. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3).

The Sioux were constantly at war. Weaker surrounding tribes, crowded by the Whites, invaded their rich hunting grounds; later the tide of white immigration, headed by the gold hunters, became a menace to the vast, but not inexhaustible, herds of buffalo, and the Sioux, in self-defense, protected themselves very effectively until wanton slaughter by the hide hunters destroyed their means of subsistence.

Glorified Game of Tag

But this warfare was not the coldly calculating, wholesale murder which goes on between civilized nations. It was rather a sort of glorified game of tag on horseback; and, although deadly enough on occasion, its object was not so much the shedding of enemy blood as the exhibition of headlong, though not reckless, courage. For the Plains Indians set no great store by scalps; what they chiefly desired was proof of their own courage in counting coup. To count coup meant to strike the person of the enemy with the hand, or something held in the hand—bow, lance or willow wand.

Horse stealing, closely connected with war, was to the Sioux not a reprehensible occupation but a daring exploit. It required more courage and far more skill to slip into a camp of hundreds of enemies and cut loose a warrior's horse (often he slept with the lariat held in his hand) than to charge him in battle. White Bull was conspicuously successful in both sports. He counted coup three times in one battle in his sixteenth year; and before he was 30 he had so distinguished himself forty times.

Straight Out of Homer

When White Bull took the white man's road in 1876, he followed it to the best of his ability. In 1906, he placated almost single-handed the 300 runaway Utes. In 1926, he headed the Indian delegations at the semicentennial celebration of the Custer battle. Generals and Presidents have called him friend, and Nelson A. Miles said of him: "Of all the Indians I have fought, Chief White Bull was the greatest daredevil." He still lives, a vigorous, simple, kindly man, lived and admired by Whites and Indians alike, an officer and a gentleman.

"Warpath" lacks the epic grandeur of Mr. Vestal's "Kit Carson" and the sense of military and political importance which made his "Sitting Bull" a great historical document; but it has a human warmth and sympathy all its own, for this time he has known and loved his hero, "a man straight out of Homer."

Early Tumbleweed Sells a Load of Potatoes

"THE city is all right for some folks, but . . . I just don't belong there . . . the farm's my life," mused Early Tumbleweed, whistling gayly as he walked through the woodshed toward the barn and evening chores. A milk pail swung carelessly in one hand while the other poked vague gestures at Dick who bounded playfully at his side. "It sure is good to be home," he thought as he opened the big barn door.

The cows and horses moved expectantly as he entered. Early liked the barn, especially on a night as cold as this. Here was warmth and contentment. He went cheerfully and systematically about his chores. First into the mow where he pushed great forkfuls of sweet clover hay down to the impatient cattle, then he heaped a great pile of straw—at the top of the stairway—and jumped into it to force it down through the narrow door onto the barn floor.

He loved to bed the horses down. The stalls looked so clean and even inviting. And then to milk. As soon as the first warm streams hit the bottom of the pail, Amos and Andy, two latest additions to the barn population, came and sat at his feet with pleading meows. After Early filled the pail he poured the foamy top into their dish and watched with a smile as they purringly lapped up the contents.

His chores finished, he made a careful survey of windows and doors, making certain all was snug for the night. The crunch-crunch of the feeding horses and cows made him feel at peace.

"Yes, Dicky boy," he said, "it really takes very little to make one contented. Guess too many of us have looked afar for things that are right under our very noses, if we only knew it.

"C'm' on, boy, let's go in and get some supper."

* * *

When the kitchen had been tidied after the meal, the Tumbleweed family adjourned to the living room, where blazing logs crackled in the huge fireplace. Dad sat in the old Morris chair on the right side and Mother on his left, knitting mittens which she insisted Early must have. The son sat where he always had, on the little cricket which Grandfather Tumbleweed had fashioned by hand many years ago. The atmosphere was one of coziness; one which they loved, especially Early.

Conversation which usually rambled over family and neighborhood topics tonight was different. They were seriously discussing the situation of the Widow Quimby, who lived on the old Barrett place.

"I think it's a shame that that hired man of hers had to up and leave just when she needed him most," said Mother.

"Wall, I see it comin' long 'fore now," answered Father, as he leaned forward and gave the fire a vigorous poke. "The widda's been haulin' more potatoes than any of us hereabouts, and her man's been workin' harder'n he thought he should."

"I know, but she needs the money more than ever now, seein' she's tryin' to have Mary finish out in that Boston school," defended Mother. Tumbleweed as she clicked her needles with emphasizing snaps.

"Hasn't she been able to get another man?" asked Early, leaning over to pick up the ball of yarn which had rolled off his Mother's lap toward the fire.

"No, she hasn't. And from what I hear it will be a couple of days afore she can get one."

"Why can't I go over to Neighbor Quimby's and help her out tomorrow," volunteered Early. "You won't be hauling, will you, Dad?"

"I don't expect to, Son. Ca'late potatoes will be going higher latter part of the week. Guess I'll wait till then. I think it's a fine idea, your goin' over to help Neighbor Quimby. Go ahead and help out all you can."

"I think it's splendid, Early, and to think I never thought of it," said Mother Tumbleweed, sharply rebuking herself.

* * *

Next morning Early had his chores all done before daylight and was well on his way over to the neighbor's farm when the first rays of the sun gleamed over the snow-covered country.

He pulled up to the Quimby back door and was just about to go up the steps when Mrs. Quimby hailed him from the barn.

"Oh, it's you, Early. What can I do for you so bright and early?"

"It's I, who want to do something for you," responded Early. "Knew your hired man had left and thought I might fill in a day or two until you got another."

"Well, bless you, boy. It sure is thoughtful of you. If you could haul one load for me today it would meet my needs. You see, the last payment is due on Mary's tuition and I do want to see her finish out."

"You bet, Mrs. Quimby. And now let me finish up the chores for you. Then I'll haul the load. By the way, where do you haul? Goodrich or Caribou?"

"Usually Goodrich. It's nearer," answered Mrs. Quimby. "Well, then, I'll go in. No man likes a woman around a barn when he's working. But before you go, come in and fetch a piece of hot gingerbread that I'll have waiting for you."

Early finished up the chores in short order. Then he backed his team up to the potato house, where he prepared to load up. "Hmmm-m!" he soliloquized, "not many potatoes left, and mostly seconds at that. Doubt if they'll get top price."

He loaded on thirty barrels and covered them over with a large canvas. As he passed the house, Mrs. Quimby came running out with his piece of gingerbread.

"Early Tumbleweed!" she exclaimed. "I vow that you clean forgot."

"No, I didn't," laughed Early. "I was just getting ready to stop when you came out. Mmm-mm! Boy, that's sure good. And thanks!"

"Good luck, Early. I hope the market's good."

"So do I," answered Early, as he clucked to the horses.

* * *

Early drove along toward Goodrich, but when he came to the fork in the road, instead of turning left he took the right turn, toward home. Soon he pulled up in front of his Dad's potato house and backed in the lower entrance.

"You back so soon?" asked his Dad, poking his head out of the door.

"Oh, hello, Dad. I was hoping I would find you here. Yes, and have thirty barrels on."

"What ye bringin' 'em here for?"

"See for yourself," advised Early, as he pulled off the canvas.

"Why, them's empty barrels!"

"Yes, Dad. She didn't have enough good ones to pay for the hauling, so I kind of thought—"

"Uh-h, uh," interrupted his Dad. "I guess I git ye. It can't hurt us any to help out a worthy cause."

In silence they worked for several hours, filling the barrels with grade-A stock.

"There," said Early, as he tied down the last corner of the canvas, "these should get a good price."

"There's none better in Aroostook County, I'll wager that," said his father a bit proudly.

When Early drew up to the potato house, a man came running to the door.

"Here's a load now. Oh, it's you, Early. You're just in time. Demand for potatoes is more than we can supply. Price has jumped to $4."

"That's great! I'll phone Dad right away. You see I'm hauling for Mrs. Quimby this morning."

"Unload here, Early. Didn't know Mrs. Quimby had any left. She's hauled a lot lately. Say, and these are A-1, too."

* * *

Early trotted his team all the way back to Quimby farm. Inside his coat pocket was a check for $120. Perhaps it was the faint tang of spring in the air that accounted for his exuberance, or perhaps it was because he had had some part in keeping Mary in school. Whichever it was, only Early knew.

Upon reaching the Quimby yard he leaped up the back steps, two at a time, and burst into the kitchen.

"Why Early, you surprised me," gasped Mrs. Quimby. "Did you sell the load?"

Early thrust the check into Mrs. Quimby's hands with a triumphant smile.

"One hundred and twenty dollars! I can't believe it!"

"It's true. Potatoes have jumped to $4 a barrel."

"Why, it's more than enough. It will even give Mary a little spending money. Early, how can I ever thank you?"

"Oh, don't mention it," said Early preparing to go. "But er—you might tell Mary when you write that I'll be looking forward to seeing her next summer."

L. F. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

In Fairness to Samuel Insull

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Abbot's recent article on Samuel Insull (in "Watching the World Go By") was very welcome, and I should like to express my appreciation of it. In suggesting that there might be two sides to the story of the government man hunt, you are to be particularly commended, since in that regard you seem to stand alone at the present time.

It has always seemed to me that the financial interests involved, rather than Mr. Insull, had the heavier share of guilt. Likewise, the assiduity of the government's prosecution has, to me, savored almost of "witch hunting"; the virulence shown has suggested to more than one person that Mr. Insull is perhaps being sought that others may not be sought.

For some time I was in the employ of an organization specializing in management surveys of different kinds. One of the subjects which we undertook to measure was employee morale; and we found among the Insull groups a higher degree of employee morale than in any other companies measured throughout the country. Particularly was this true of the employees of the Commonwealth Edison Company. Later, it was my privilege to be employed in the public relations department of the Commonwealth Edison, doing employee training work in a group of Insull companies. Though I never met Mr. Insull personally, my contact with his employees revealed to me a depth of company loyalty, and particularly loyalty to Mr. Insull personally, not often found among the employees of the large corporation. He was regarded as a friend by the humblest employee. And I believe it is true that anyone who had a plan for the welfare of his employees could be sure of obtaining the ear of Mr. Insull. To further their interests, he would spend and spend—and it was the feeling of the employees that this represented on his part a genuine interest in the individual employee, not a thinly disguised scheme for "company" betterment.

That he had too unlimited a faith in the future of the United States, and of his city in particular, may have been, in my opinion, one of the immediately contributing causes of his downfall. His conception of an electricity low enough in price to bring freedom from drudgery to the humblest in the social scale has made a contribution to American standards of living not easily to be gauged in the present. Voluntarily, without pressure of any sort, again and again he reduced the rates at which electricity was furnished.

Thank you for your article—it is another expression of that "spirit of fair play" for which the Monitor stands.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Mrs.) HELEN P. FISCHEL.

Would Commandeer Youth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Herbert B. Wentz of Elkins, Ark., in his letter to the Monitor on "Equitable Distribution," goes far, but perhaps not far enough, in his suggestions. If the Government, as he says, shall commandeer all raw material, all lines of transportation, all factories, all turning of raw material into usable products and deliver these products to the consumer, so that every man, woman and child will be furnished free the necessities for living—namely, food, clothing, shelter and fuel—should not the Government have to commandeer the workers to do this? Why not use Mrs. Prestonia M. Martin's outline, then, which she puts out in her book, "Abolishing Poverty"—that is, commandeer all young people of eighteen years of age and give them "Freedom" certificates in eight years. A plan for democratic living is not new, for Moses had a wonderful one and the early disciples "lived in common." The Greek masters seemed to think that a republic meant work and necessities for everyone. The clash between their sense of justice for all and aristocracy seems to have gone on till now. Mrs. Martin seems to adjust it by government ownership of youth under the "Commons," and leaving society established very much as it is now to furnish luxuries. Her book is valuable to the student.

LUCY H. MCDONALD.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Balancing Customs Duties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a difference of opinion whether or not it is good to import things that can be produced in this country. It is generally agreed, however, that it is good to export our products. We have a tariff that discourages importation, and it also discourages exportation. For the exporter cannot always sell for cash but must barter for other goods, and when he brings these back here he finds that he must pay a tariff duty that reduces his net return below a profitable minimum.

I suggest that certificates be issued to exporters for the value of the goods exported. That these certificates be negotiable and receivable in payment of customs duties on goods of like value.

This will stimulate foreign trade without the necessity of making reciprocity tariff treaties, granting concessions to one country with the resulting discrimination against others and the resultant hard feeling. The protectionist cannot reasonably object to this, as every dollar's worth of goods thus imported will be balanced by a dollar's worth of American goods exported.

East Washington, N. H. LEWIS P. LINCOLN.